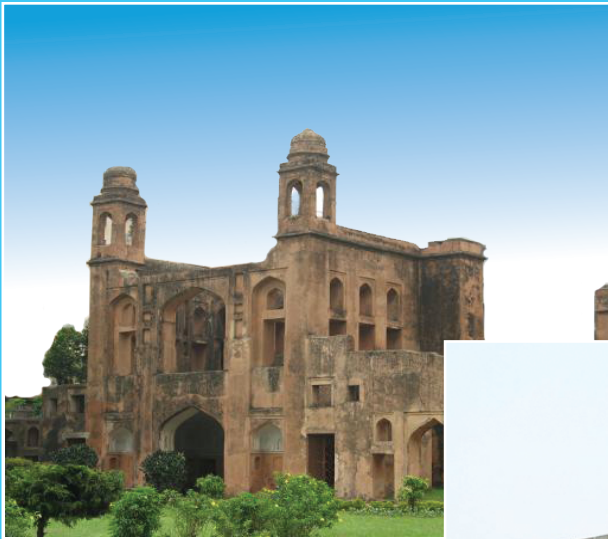


Bangladesh And Global Studies

Class six



NATIONAL CURRICULUM AND TEXTBOOK BOARD, BANGLADESH

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Bangladesh and Global Studies

Class Six

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Preface

The aim of secondary education is to make the learners fit for entry into higher education by flourishing their latent talents and prospects with a view to building the nation with the spirit of the Language Movement and the Liberation War. To make the learners skilled and competent citizens of the country based on the economic, social, cultural and environmental settings is also an important issue of secondary education.

The textbooks of secondary level have been written and compiled according to the revised curriculum 2012 in accordance with the aims and objectives of National Education Policy-2010. Contents and presentations of the textbooks have been selected according to the moral and humanistic values of Bengali tradition and culture and the spirit of Liberation War 1971 ensuring equal dignity for all irrespective of caste and creed of different religions and sex.

The present government is committed to ensure the successful implementation of Vision 2021. Honorable Prime Minister, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Sheikh Hasina expressed her firm determination to make the country free from illiteracy and instructed the concerned authority to give free textbooks to every student of the country. National Curriculum and Textbook Board started to distribute textbooks free of cost since 2010 according to her instruction.

The following subjects namely, sociology, history, civics, economics, geography and populations has been presented in a combined way rather than in an individual manner to prepare the book entitled **Bangladesh and Global Studies**. As a result, the students will gain complete knowledge of the society and environment, history-heritage, culture, socio-economic-political condition and global issues of Bangladesh. It is expected that the students will be turned in to citizens with complete civic values by practicing these issues following the cherished tradition of Bangladesh. They will get an opportunity to develop themselves as conscious citizens. They will be able to enrich their world of knowledge comparing to global issues. They will be expected to possess the life-skills with a view to dealing with different issues of the society.

I thank sincerely all for their intellectual labor who were involved in the process of revision, writing, editing, art and design of the textbook.

Prof. Narayan Chandra Saha

Chairman

National Curriculum and Textbook Board, Bangladesh

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Chapter One

History of Bangladesh

Today's Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from 1947 to 1971. Pakistan as a state was born in 1947 through the division of India. The people of this country had been the victim of deprivation and oppression throughout the whole Pakistan regime. So, after many movements and struggles, the Bangalees fought for life in the great liberation war in 1971. As a result of the liberation war, we have got Bangladesh. We defeated the invading Pakistan Army and attained our freedom with the sacrifice and heroism of many people. The nation has achieved victory. In the history we are known as Bir Bangalees and a victorious nation.



At the end of this chapter we will be able to-

- explain the causes of Bangalees' fighting for life in the liberation war;
- describe the Bangalees resist in the liberation war;
- narrate the sequence of human settlement in Bangladesh;
- make an age-wise division of the political history;
- describe the socio-economic, cultural and religious life of ancient Bangladesh;
- describe the political situation of Bangladesh in the Middle Ages;
- describe the political life of Bangladesh in the modern age;
- take pride in the country's origin, culture, civilization, tradition and liberation war.

Lesson-1 and 2 : Liberation War of Bangladesh

Our country emerged as an independent nation through the liberation war in 1971. In the midnight of 25 March, that is, in the early hours of 26 March 1971, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman declared independence of Bangladesh. We achieved victory on 16 December 1971. March–December-during this period of nine months, the Pakistani occupation forces and their collaborators committed plundering, killing and massacre in this country. The Bangalees fought unitedly against the invading Pakistani soldiers. But such a momentous event did not start all on a sudden. Naturally it also had a background.

Background of the Liberation War

Pakistan was born in 1947. The country was divided into two parts-East and West Pakistan. The two parts were separated by a distance of about 1200 miles. India was situated in between two countries. The capital of Pakistan was in West Pakistan. State power was also in their hand. The people of East Pakistan did not get the taste of freedom achieved from the British through many movements and struggles. Since then, the West Pakistanis started doing discrimination, exploitation and deprivation on the people of East Pakistan i.e. the Bengalees.



Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

The first attack was on the mother tongue, Bangla. Then the attack came on political rights. The Pakistani rulers enjoyed unilateral power and damaged our economy. Side by side, there was continuous propaganda against Bengali culture and an attempt to ruin it. Under these circumstances, Bengalees from all walks of life began to get united against the Pakistani rulers. At this point of time, a courageous, dedicated and visionary leader like Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman appeared. The Bengalees were united under his leadership and motivated with the pledge of independence. In

the general election in 1970, the rejuvenated nation voted for Awami League to make it victorious with absolute majority. But the military government was against handing over power to the majority party. So, the politicians, students and people of all classes took an uncompromising stand against the Pakistan Government under the leadership of Bangabandhu.

Brutal Massacre by the Invading Pakistan Army and Our Victory

At the dead of night on 25 March, Pakistan Army attacked the sleeping people with heavy tanks and artillery and committed genocide at random. After the midnight of 25 March i.e. in the early hours of 26 March, Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman declared independence and sent a message throughout the country. The Pakistan army arrested Bangabandhu immediately after the declaration of independence. On the other side Bangalee police, EPR members, soldiers and people from all walks of life organized themselves quickly and started fighting for freedom. Under the leadership of the Awami League, the Bangladesh Government in exile was constituted with Bangabandhu as the President and Tajuddin Ahmed as the Prime Minister. In absence of Bangabandhu, Vice-President Syed Nazrul Islam became the acting President. This government organized the liberation war. People from all levels including police, EPR members, farmers, workers and students joined the liberation war. India, Soviet Union and many other countries stood by our side during these hard times. More than one crore people left their home and took shelter in India. India provided food, cloth, medicine for millions of refugees. In the massacre of Pakistan Army, 30 lac people attained martyrdom in the liberation war. Numerous houses, villages, localities and towns were destroyed. In exchange of so much blood and supreme sacrifice, we achieved victory on 16 December 1971. We observe this day as the Victory Day. On that day ninety-three thousand Pakistani soldiers were compelled to surrender.

The Bangalees attained an independent state under the leadership of Bangabandhu. So, Bangabandhu is the Father of the Nation and the architect of Bangladesh.



Midnight Massacre of 25 March

In one side of independence there are sorrows of innumerable losses and there is joy of great achievement on the other. The red sun of the blood stained independence spread the message of joy all over the lovely green country.

Task-1 : Discuss in the class the reasons behind the start of the liberation war and arrange them in order.

Task-2 : Discuss in the class how we had won the liberation war and arrange the reasons in order.

Task-3 : Collect pictures of the liberation war and make an album.

The country named Bangladesh which was born in 1971 is very primitive one. It has a long history. In the following lessons, we will know about pre-historic human settlement in Bangladesh, ups and downs of political situation and their impacts.

Lesson-3, 4 and 5 : Human Settlement and Political History of Bangladesh

There had been human settlement in Bangladesh from the primitive ages. Some archaeological discoveries of recent times have proved it. Some areas of Sylhet, Chittagong and Camilla district are the earliest land of Bangladesh. Some regions of Bogra, Dinajpur, Tangail and Narsingdi are ancient as well. Pre-historic weapons, such as- axe made of stone and burnt wood, chisel, point of an arrow have been discovered at Rangamati and Sitakunda in Chittagong, Lalmai of Camilla, Chunarughat of Hobigonj, Uari- Bateshwar of Narsingdi. Many people term the pre-historic period as stone age. People in the stone age used to live in the forests as nomads. They used to hunt birds and fish, and collect fruits to satisfy the demand of food.

After the stone age, the evidence of hole- living in the copper- stone age has been found at Uari Bateshwar. In many other places in India the evidence of human habitation has been found. At some archaeological sites like Harappa and Mahenjodaro in present Pakistan, at Lethal and Kalibangan in India, instances of Indus (Harappa) urban civilization have been discovered. Indus civilization (2700 B.C. to 1700 B.C.) was the first urban civilization in India.

No parts of the oldest urban civilization of the Indian subcontinent have been found in Bangladesh. However, the instances of the second urban civilization of the Indian subcontinent have been discovered in Mahasthangar in the Barendralands of Bogra and in Madhupur land of Uari-Bateshwar in Narsingdi. The name of the oldest city, situated at Mahasthangar, was Pundranagar. The name Pundranagar was found in the Brahmi- letter- inscription on a stone. Pundranagar flourished in the fourth century B.C. The name on the 2500-year- old city at Uari-Bateshwar has not been known yet. In the contemporary India the names of 16 Janapada could be found. Each of these Janapada was a separate state. The Pre-Maurya Age political history of other Janapadas of the Indian subcontinent can be more or less known. But the history of the present Bangladesh part can be known from the time of the Maurya Emperor

Ashoka. It can be anticipated from the Mahasthangar stone script that Emperor Ashoka ruled Pundranagar. Again, some researchers say that Maurya Dynasty was expanded up to Chittagong.

After the Maurya Dynasty, many areas of the Indian subcontinent were ruled by the Shungo and the Kushan Kings. In these regions of Bangladesh, some relics of burnt clay of the Kushan Era have been found but no evidence of administrative development has been found yet.

The comprehensive history of our country is known from the Gupta Dynasty. The Gupta kings were mainly the rulers of the northern part of the Indian subcontinent. The northern part of Bangladesh was under the Gupta rule in the province named Pundra Burdwan Vukti. We have to keep in mind that the present Bangladesh was not a single state in the ancient age. Different regions of Bangladesh were known as Pundra Burdwan, Banga, Samatata, Goura, Barendra, Horical etc.

Towards the end of Gupta Dynasty, the names of some other kings of Bangladesh region are found. They are known as 'Next Gupta'. After the 'Next Gupta' rulers, the identity of a ruler named Shashanka can be known. He was the ruler of Goura. He is called the first independent monarch of Goura. After his death, for about one hundred years, no information regarding any permanent ruler in the ancient Bangladesh is found. In the absence of a permanent ruler, a chaotic condition prevailed. The small states got involved in dispute and battle among themselves.

Pala Dynasty (750- 1161 A.D.)

Pala Dynasty was the first long-lasting dynasty in Bangladesh. The founder of this dynasty, Gopal ascended the throne putting an end to the century-long disputes, anarchy and carnage. Another opinion is that the feudal lords put Gopal to state power. Gopal, the founder of Pala Dynasty, proved himself a competent ruler. During the long Pala regime, the then Bangladesh attained excellence in expansion of the kingdom, politics, economics, architecture, art of painting and other areas of fine arts.

Kaivartya Mutiny

In the 400- year- long Pala regime, many of the rulers proved themselves efficient and wise but some of them failed to do so. During the reign of King Mahipala II, a mutiny took place in the kingdom. King Mahipala II became weak in the fraternal dispute regarding legacy. In 1080 A.D. people of fishing community named Kaivartya made a successful mutiny under the leadership of Divya and took possession of the throne defeating Mahipala. But the Kaivartya reign was short-lasting. With the help and cooperation of the feudal lords, Ramapala, brother of Mahipala, defeated and killed the Kaivartya ruler Veema in a fierce fighting in 1082 A.D. and restored the Pala reign in Barendra region.

During the Pala reign, in Samatata (mainly Comilla and Vikrampur), Kharga, Deva, Chandra and Barma dynasty independently ruled their respective kingdom. In the 7th century, the eminent Chinese monk Hiuen Tsang visited Samatata and found 30 Buddhist monasteries. Atish Dipanker Sreegean was a blessed child of Bojrajuginee in Samatata. In the 11th century, he went to Tibet at the invitation of the Tibetan king to prevent the degradation of Buddhism.

Sena Dynasty (1098-1204 A.D.)

Bijoy Sena came to power during the reign of Madan Pala, the last feeble Pala ruler. The Sena rulers came from Karnatica of south India to serve in the army of the Pala rulers. It is said that the Sena rulers set up administration in the entire Bangladesh and ruled for a long time. Among the Sena rulers, Vijaya Sena and Vallal Sena were from Shaiba community. Laxman Sena had fondness for Voishnab community. The Sena rulers were caring about religious rituals. The Turkish hero Ikhtiaruddin Mohammad Bakhtiyar Khalji conquered Nadia from Laxman Sena. However, after Laxman Sena, his two sons Bishwarup Sena and Keshab Sena continued to rule some parts of Bangladesh from Vikrampur for some years (1205-1230 A.D.). Bakhtiyar Khalji's conquest of Nadia resulted in the inception of Muslim reign in Bangladesh and within some days Muslim reign spread all over Bangladesh.

From Maurya Era to Sena Era, the history of Bangladesh has been termed as ancient Age.

Task 1 : Make a list of the pre-historic archaeological sites and weapons along with their finding places.

Task 2 : Make a list of the civilizations of the Indian subcontinent chronologically.

Task 3 : Make a list of the ancient dynasties chronologically.

We do not know much about the socio-economic, cultural and religious life of ancient Bangladesh. Limited literary and archaeological sources provide inadequate information. In the following Lessons, we shall/will know about the socio-economic, cultural and religious life of Bangladesh in the ancient times.

Lesson-6 : Glories of Ancient Bangladesh: Society, Economics, Religion

Agriculture : In the Primitive Age, agriculture was the main economic power of Bangladesh. Bangladesh was surplus in agriculture. In that period, paddy was the main crop. Besides, sugarcane was produced in plenty. Molasses and sugar, made of sugarcane had reputation. Molasses and sugar were exported to other countries. Bangladesh had fame for the cultivation of cotton, mustard seed and betel-leaf. Several types of fruits like coconut, betel-nut, mango, jackfruit, banana, fig etc. were also remarkable.

Cottage Industry : Since the ancient age, the weavers of Bangladesh could weave fine cotton and silk cloth. We know that muslin of Bangladesh was world famous. This muslin was exported to other countries. Besides this, earthen pots, metallic pots and ornaments were made. Sculpture and statue made from burnt clay were praise-worthy arts. Marked silver coin, beads made from less costly stone and glass were also made.

Trade and Commerce : Agricultural development and increase in industrial production paved the way for trade and commerce. Uari-Bateshwar and Pundranagor (Mahasthangar) were prosperous river ports. Besides various ports of India, the products of the then Bangladesh were exported to South-East Asia and Mediterranean region. In the 8th century, goods were exported to the Arab countries through Chittagong sea-port.

Religion and Community : it is anticipated that in the Stone Age, the people of Bangladesh, like the people of other regions, worshipped high mountains, rivers, the moon, the sun and so on. In the historic period, Brahmin Religion (Shaiba, Vaishnaba, Shakto, Souriya) and Ajibak community were dominating in Bangladesh like the other regions of the Indian Subcontinent. Jain Religion was also in existence in Bangladesh. However, under the patronization of the Buddhist rulers for a long time, Buddhism became the dominating religion. The Pala Emperors were Buddhists but most of the subjects were of Brahmin Religion. Emperor Dharma Pala took the policy of religion harmony. The high officials in the royal court were selected from the Bramhin community. The Prime Minister of Emperor Dharma Pala was a Brahmin and three generations of their family were involved with Pala rule. In several copperplates, donation of land to build Brahmin temple can be found. There was no discrimination between the Brahmins and the Buddhists. Religious harmony was one of the remarkable features of social life in the Pala Era. Religious harmony and coexistence can still be found in Bangladesh.

Task-1 : Make a list of the cottage industries of Bangladesh.

Task-2 : Make a list of various religions of Bangladesh.

Lesson-7 : Glories of Ancient Bangladesh: Entertainment Culture, Architecture, Sculpture and Fine Arts

Entertainment Culture : As a part of recreation and religious rituals, dance, music, drama, wrestling, boxing and hunting were in vogue. Evidence of staging drama has been found at Paharpur Buddhist Vihara. All the 'Sebadasi' in the temple had to be good at dancing, singing and playing musical instruments. The pictures of Kanshor, kartal, trumpet, lyre, flute, tabor, mritbhando are found inscribed on the burnt clay slab.

Architecture : Brick-built building has been found in Uari-Bateshwar and Pundranagar. The architecture of Bangladesh has thrived during the Pala reign. There is a saying that Dharmapala alone built fifty Buddhist viharas. His immortal monument, the Somapura Mahavihara at Naogaon District, was built in the 8th and 9th century. The Somapura Mahavihara, the largest Buddhist vihara of the world, has been placed in the list of World Heritage Sites. According to experts, later on Indonesia and Myanmar built Buddhist monument following the design of Somapura Mahavihara. Shaiban Bihar at Maynamati and recently discovered monument in Vikrampur are important addition to the architectural history of Bangladesh.



Sompura Vihara, Nowgan



Shaiban Vihara, Maynamati, Comilla

Sculpture and Statue Industry : The metallic sculpture and statue found in Uari-Bateshwar, Mahasthangar, Paharpur, Maynamati and other places bear testimony to the development of this industry. In accordance with the Gupta sculpture, sculpture got a new shape in the Pala Era. It has been named as 'Pala School of Sculptural Art'. The sculpture of Bangladesh took its place in the all India sculpture agora. Two renowned sculptors of the Pala Era, Dharmam and Beetpal achieved much fame. The greatest artist of the Sena Era was Shulpani.

Art of Painting : In the manuscripts of Buddhism, the shape of Buddhist gods and goddesses was manifested by pictures. 24 painted Buddhist manuscripts of "10th to 12th" century have been discovered so far. The quality of pictures of the manuscripts named Pragyaparamita and Ostosahosrika etc. prove the development of art of painting. Later on, in the 14th century, the influence of Pala painting was noticed in Nepalese and Tibetan art.

In recently discovered 2500-year-old Uari-Bateshwar city, use of painting has been found in clay-pot, less costly stone-heads and glass-heads.

Task-1 : Getting divided in groups, make a list of ancient monuments and sculpture.

Task-2 : Make a list of the musical instrument used in the ancient Bangladesh.

Lesson-8 : Glories of Bangladesh : Language, Literature, Education

Language and Literature : A carved stone script has been discovered at Mahasthangar (Pundranagar). The time of the script written in Brahmmi letters is the 3rd century B.C. The rulers of Pala and Sena Era themselves were scholars and practised literature. They had court-poets as well.

In the description of the copperplate of Pala Era, clear evidence of good quality poetic composition and practice of Sanskrit language is found in the portion named Praise (Proshosti). Rama Charita composed by the poet, Sandhyakar Nandi is a famous poetic achievement of the Pala Era. Another literary work of the Pala Era is Charyapada. Charyapada is recognized as an ancient emblem of Bangla language.

The Sena Kings, alongside expanding kingdom, practised and even composed literature. They encouraged the scholars to compose literature. Two books named 'Dansagor' and 'Advutsagor' were composed by Vallal Sena. Laxman Sena was a scholar and a poet. He completed 'Advutsagor' which was left incomplete by his father. In the court of Sena rulers, there was a gathering of scholars, intellectuals and poets. 'Geetgobindo' by Joydeb and 'Pabandut' by Kabindra Dhoari are immortal literary works. Towards the end of Sena Era, Shreedhor Das collected orally composed poems and named it 'Saduktikarnamrita'.

Education : The education of Bangladesh, before the Pala Era, cannot be learnt much about. However, seeing the spread of education in the Pala Era, it can be anticipated that education spread in the Maurya and Gupta Era as well. Each vihara was an educational institution, especially the Buddhist students studied there. Here, the teachers were called Acharya or Vikshu, while the students were called Shromon. In the vihara, there was arrangement for accomodation of the students like today's residential universities. In the ancient Bengal, there were three types of primary school for the Hindus, such as- Gurugriha, Chatushpathi and Pathshala. The sons of kings, ministers and aristocratic family took the privilege of Gurugriha. Guru i.e. the Brahmin hermit lived in the forest making a hut. Learners were left in the forest with him. Only the Brahmin children could read in Chatuspathi. Here Sanskrit was taught so that the learners could take higher education easily. The institution for higher education for the Hindus was called Tol. Hindu religious books were the main subject to study at the Tol.

In the 12th- 13th century, universities were built in various European countries, such as- Bologna University of Italy, Paris University of France, Oxford and Cambridge University in England and so on. However, even in the 8th century many large Buddhist viharas were established in Bangladesh, West Bengal and Bihar of India. In these viharas, not only religious books but also medicine, grammar, astrology and various other subjects were taught. From this discussion, it is clear that the ancient

Bangladesh was more advanced in the field of education than many other countries of the world.

Task-1 : Present logically in groups, the reasons for taking pride in the educational system of ancient Bangladesh.

Task-2 : Make a list of the literary works of Pala and Sena Era.

Lesson-9 : Bangladesh in the Middle Age

The Middle Age of Bangladesh commenced after the Muslims had taken ruling power. In 1204 AD the Turkish Muslim general Ikhtiar Uddin Mohammad Bakhtiar Khalzi established Muslim rule in Bangladesh defeating the Sena King Laxman Sena. After this event, the Turkish Muslim generals began to spread Muslim rule all over Bangladesh. Even before this, Muslim rule started in India. Delhi was their capital. The generals sent by the emperors of Delhi started to rule some parts of Bangladesh. They were made governors in the areas conquered by them. Bangladesh was far away from Delhi. Communication was not good at all. The governors of this country, full of wealth and riches, would declare independence instead of being governors under the Sultan. As soon as this news reached Delhi, troops were sent to subdue the mutiny. In this way, through victory and defeat, the whole of Bangladesh became independent at a point. This independence lasted from 1338 AD till 1538 AD. Meanwhile, the Sultani Era came to an end in 1526. Then India was conquered by another Muslim power. They were known as Mughals. Thus, the Mughal dynasty began in India keeping Delhi at the centre. From the beginning, the Mughals tried to keep Bangladesh in their possession. But they were not successful. The Muslim rulers of Afgan origin defended the freedom of Bangladesh for some time. At that time there was Afgan feudal lordship in Bihar region. The renowned Afgan leader, Sher Khan Suri saved Bangladesh from the attack of the Mughals. Thus, independent Afgan rule began in Bangladesh. In the subsequent time, Emperor Akbar also could not conquer this country-our Bangladesh.

The great feudal lords of Bangladesh were called Barobhuyans. These Barobhuyans unitedly saved the independence of Bangladesh from the Mughals. Eventually in 1610 AD, during the reign of Emperor Jahangir, Bangladesh came under Mughal rule. Losing freedom, Bangladesh became a province under the Mughals. In this country, indirect Muslim rule continued till 1757 AD. The Muslim rule in Bangladesh from Sultani to Mughal Era is known as Middle Age

Task : Make a list of the Muslim dynasties in Bangladesh in the Middle Age.

Lesson-10 : Bangladesh in the Modern Age

Bangladesh has been a part of the Indian subcontinent since the ancient period. The English came to power in the Indian subcontinent putting an end to the Muslim reign. From the Middle Age, the European traders came to this subcontinent for commerce. Getting an opportunity, the English traders took the possession of power in this Indian subcontinent. The English rule in India continued till 1947 AD for nearly 200 years. The trading company named East India Company ruled for the first one hundred years. For the next one hundred years, Queen Victoria of England took the control of power. On behalf of Her Excellency, the English rulers ruled the Indian subcontinent. The people of Bangladesh could not accept the foreign rule. So, they started movement against the English at different points. Finally the English left the Indian subcontinent in 1947 AD. Then two independent states named India and Pakistan were born. Pakistan was a misfit state consisting of two different regions. The western part was called West Pakistan, while the eastern part was called East Pakistan.

The administrative power of Pakistan rested on the non-Bangalee administrators of West Pakistan. They exploited the people of East Pakistan in various ways. Therefore, the Bangalees got united to ensure their rights. They started struggle against the Pakistani rulers. Eventually in 1971, they plunged into liberation under the leadership of Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. After nine-month-long bloody war, the Bangalees achieved victory on 16 December 1971. A new state named the People's Republic of Bangladesh was born.

Task : Make a list of the rulers by whom Bangladesh was ruled in the Modern Age.

Exercise

Multiple Choice Questions

1. On which date the Victory Day is observed?

- a. 21 February c. 17 April
- b. 26 March d. 16 December

2. What was the reason for flourishing business in ancient Bangladesh?

- a. very hard working people
- b. improved economic system
- c. highly productive agriculture and industry
- d. sophisticated transportation system

Read the excerpt below and answer question number 3 and 4 :

Information-1 :	Hand- made wooden and stone axe, chisel, arrow beard have been found in Narsingdi.
Information-2 :	Learners of class six of a school in Dhaka went to Bogra and Narsingdi on a study tour.

3. Which age does information-1 indicate?

- a. Middle Age c. Copper-Stone Age
b. Modern Age d. Pre-historic Period

4. In information-1 and 2, the learners will observe—

- i. Scripts of Pundranagar
ii. Various types of ancient tools
iii. Crops exported abroad.

Which one of the following is correct?

- a. i and ii c. ii and iii
b. i and iii d. i, ii and iii

Creative Questions

1.

Paddy is the main crop. Paddy grows in plenty. Export goods are shrimp and frog	Ready-made garment is exported to the USA by air. Jute products are admired worldwide.
---	---

Figure-1

Figure-2

- a. Which emperor built 50 Buddhist viharas?
b. What is meant by 'Tol'?
c. Like figure-1, explain the glorious sectors of ancient Bangladesh.
d. Facts mentioned in figure-2 have similarity with the glories of ancient Bangladesh. Give your opinion.

2. Count Cavour is the father of modern Italy. He had the greatest contribution to achieving independence and unity of Italy. On the contrary, Joseph Mazzini organized the Italian youth power. Defying the fear of torture, injustice, imprisonment, the young generation joined his association. Under his leadership, a great awakening took place among the people of Italy.
- What is the distance between East Pakistan and West Pakistan in miles?
 - Why did Bangalees from all walks of life get united against the Government of Pakistan ? Explain.
 - The image of which great leader is noticed in Count Cavour.
 - This type of activities done by that leader like Mazzini ushered in the independence of Bangladesh. Evaluate.

Chapter Two

Bangladesh and World Civilization

To know about the ancient civilization of Bangladesh, we have to know the ancient civilization of the Indian subcontinent. Indus civilization is called the first urban civilization in the Indian subcontinent. Indus civilization is a contemporary of Egyptian or Mesopotamian civilization. On the other hand, the second urban civilization in the Ganges basin, starting in the 7th century BC, is a contemporary of the Greek and Roman civilization.

After studying this chapter, we will be able to -

- explain the forms of ancient civilization in Bangladesh;
- describe various relics found in Uari-Bateshwar, an urban civilization in Bangladesh;
- describe various relics found in Pundranagar (Mahasthangar);
- describe ancient urban civilizations in Asia, Africa and Europe;
- take pride in the civilization, culture and tradition of Bangladesh.

Lesson-1: Urban Civilization in the Indian Subcontinent

The earliest civilization in the Indian subcontinent is Indus civilization. This civilization developed in 2700 BC on the bank of the rivers named the Sind, the Saraswati, the Hakra etc. The two major towns of this civilization are known as Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. Indus civilization is also known as Harappa civilization. Indus civilization is the first urban civilization in the Indian subcontinent. In the cities of Indus civilization, an advanced town planning is found. City roads, dustbins, road light, and drainage system- all were well-planned. Single storied and double storied houses were well-designed. In every house, there were wells of water. Domestic waste water fell into large drains through small drains.

In the city of Mohenjo-Daro, a large bathing space has been found. It is almost a swimming pool of our days. A large granary has been found at Harappa. Numerous relics of this widespread civilization have been found at different regions of the Indian subcontinent. Experts are making an effort to decipher the signs of the scripts on the relics. Stone-made measuring instruments and beads are very attractive. There were arrangements for internal and external commerce in Indus civilization.

This prosperous civilization of the Indian subcontinent is no more found after 1700 BC. Any particular cause of the fall of Indus civilization is still unknown.

In one thousand years after the fall of Indus civilization, no urban civilization developed anywhere in the Indian subcontinent. However, in 700 BC, another civilization developed in the Ganges basin. This civilization is termed as the second urban civilization in the Indian subcontinent. The relics of the second urban civilization have been discovered so far in 41 archaeological sites in the name of Pataliputra,

Chandraketugar, Champa, Bidisha, Amorabati etc. Uari- Bateshwar and Pundranagor (Mahasthangar) of Bangladesh bear the sign of the second urban civilization.

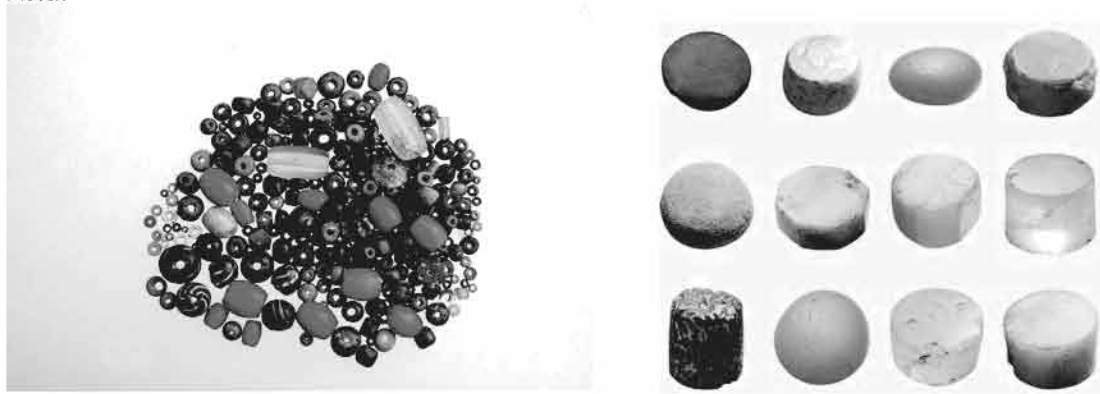
Task-1: Identify the important contributions of the Indus civilization in groups.

Task-2: Make a list of the archaeological sites where the relics of second urban civilization have been found.

Lesson-2: Uari-Bateshwar

Uari- Bateshwar is the present name of two villages of Belabo Upazilla under Narsingdi District. In Uari- Bateshwar, on the bank of ancient Brahmaputra, urban civilization developed 2500 years ago. Uari- Bateshwar was the city- centre of that urban civilization. One day this 2500- year-old civilization was destroyed and went under earth. Later on, ground soil of Uari-Bateshwar got dilapidated as a result of cultivation, digging and other domestic work. Old relics came on ground surface. In the rainy season, metallic, glass and stone-made archaeological relics came on ground surface after rain. A primary school teacher named Mohammad Hanif collected those and had started writing since 1930. After a long time, archaeological digging started in Uari-Bateshwar region in 2000 AD. Every year invaluable archaeological things are being discovered by digging. The history of Bangladesh civilization is getting enriched day by day.

Metal ornaments, less costly stone, glass-made bead, roads made of lime and brick-dust, brick-built monuments, forts etc. discovered in Uari-Bateshwar bear testimony to a prosperous civilization. Printed silver coins and lovely-looking measuring weights are indicators of commerce. Uari-Bateshwar was a river-port. Internal and international centre of commerce was Uari- Bateshwar. The discovery of related earthen ware and sandwiched glass-beads at Uari- Bateshwar establishes its commercial connection with Mediterranean region. Pots with knobs made from heightened bronze establish commercial relation of Uari-Bateshwar to South-East Asia.



Relics of Uari-Bateshwar

The earliest art of painting of Bangladesh has been discovered at Uari-Bateshwar. This art of painting has been manifested in earthenware, stone and glass-made beads found there. They are the brightest examples of high aesthetic sense and philosophy.

Task: Make a list of the relics found at Uari-Bateshwar.

Lesson-3 : Mahasthangar (Pundranagar)

About 2400 years ago, 18 kilometers north of Bogra town, Mahsthangar (Pundranagar) was built up on the bank of Karatoa. The city was rich in wealth and resources. Therefore, it was well- protected with fort wall and trench. In course of time, Pundranagar getting destroyed was shelved under soil and turned into mounds and jungles. Fakir Majnu Shah, a patriot, fought against the British from the Mahasthangar jungle. Men forgot the real name of the ancient city. An archaeologist named Alexander Cunningham surveyed Mahasthangar in 1879 and anticipated that the ruins of the famous Pundranagar lay hidden under the soil here. Then, the archaeological digging started. City's roads, houses, ornaments, coins, artistic work of burnt clay, scripts began to be discovered. Circled by 5-10 meter high wall, the city-centre of the 4th century BC is 1523 meter on the north-south and 1371 meter on the east-west. It is anticipated that humanitarian Mourya ruler Emperor Ashoka spread his kingdom up to Pundranagar. It is recorded in the Brahmi script that an order was passed to help the subjects of Pundranagar with cash and crops in times of famines. It is also recorded that the subjects should repay the money when their good days would come back.

Pundranagar was a prosperous city like the legacy of the second urban civilization. Pundranagar was the capital of Pundra Burdwan. It is to be noted that Pundranagar had communication with many cities and towns of the Indian subcontinent for commercial purposes. As a result, there were many commercial and cultural transactions. There was human settlement in the Pundranagar due to fertile land and communication by the River Karatoa.



Mahasthangar

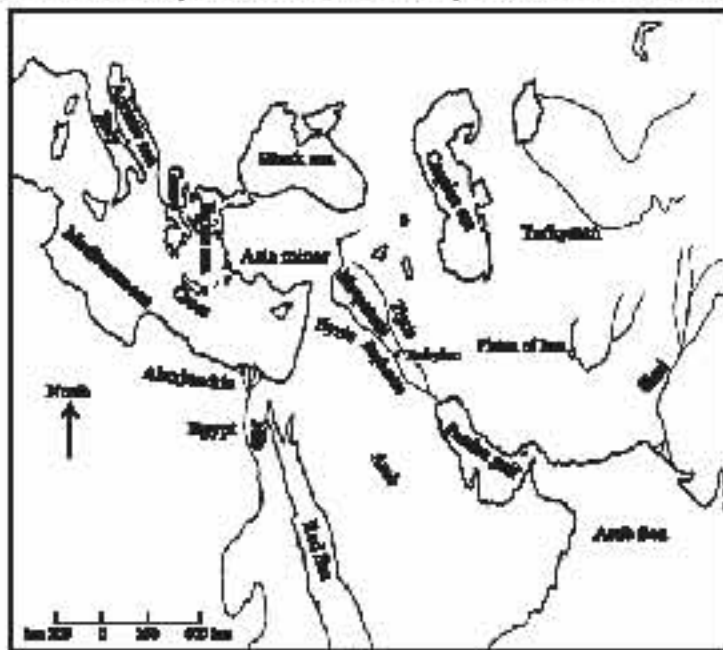
In the 7th century, the Chinese tourist and priest Huen Tsang saw 20 Buddhist viharas and 100 Brahmin temples in Pundranagar region. The ancient Buddhist viharas can be compared with modern residential universities. In Bihar Union, six kilometer away from the fort city of Mahasthangar, two Buddhist viharas have been discovered at Vashu Vihar and Totaram Panditer Vita. Two temples have been discovered at Gobindo Vita, adjacent to Mahasthangar and at Gokul Medh, two km south-west of Mahasthangar.

Task : make a list of the relics found at Mahasthangar.

Lesson-4 and 5 : Ancient World Civilization

Ancient civilizations mainly thrived in Asia and Africa. In these lessons, we will learn about several remarkable ancient civilizations excepting the ancient civilization in the Indian subcontinent.

Egyptian Civilization: About 5000 years ago, an urban civilization thrived in Egypt on the bank of the Nile. At that time, the Egyptian kings were called pharaoh. The countrymen respected the pharaohs very much. The Egyptians believed that the pharaohs would also be their kings in the next world after death. For this reason, the Egyptians preserved the dead bodies of the pharaohs with care. In preserving the dead bodies of the pharaohs, the Egyptian scientists invented the technique of making 'mummy'. In the process of preserving the dead bodies with care, they learnt to make pyramids. The Egyptians were also expert at making stone and bronze statue. The Egyptians could invent a script which looked like pictures. It was called Hieroglyphic script.



Some Ancient Civilizations on the Map

Mesopotamian Civilization: Mesopotamian civilization developed on the fertile soil of the banks of Tigris and Euphrates rivers. The word 'Mesopotamia' means the land between two rivers. In this region, several civilizations developed at different times. They include Sumerian civilization, old Babylonian civilization, Assyrian civilization, Chaldean or New Babylonian civilization and so on. Sumerian civilization is the oldest of all these. This civilization developed in 4000 BC. A special type of script emerged in Mesopotamia. The name of this script was Cuneiform. They made some excellent religious temples but not pyramid. These temples were called Ziggurat. All these Mesopotamian civilizations contributed to various fields. Among these, old Babylonian King Hammurabi made a collection of laws. The Assyrians were very good at warfare. The New Babylonian city was enclosed by a 56-mile-long wall. The whole wall was garden. In history, this garden is known as hanging garden of Babylon. Besides these, the Mesopotamian civilization made important contributions to building houses, making statues, practising science and so on.

Chinese Civilization: Chinese urban civilization developed on the banks of the rivers named Hwangho and Yangtze in 2000 BC. Several dynasties of China played special roles in developing civilization. The Chinese developed a strong agricultural system. The Chinese were expert at making bronze statues and artifacts. The most astonishing is the Great Wall of China. This wall had been built for a few hundred years to defend China from the attack of the enemies.



Pyramid of Egypt



Hanging Gardens of Babylon



Great Wall of China

Persian Civilization : In the ancient period, the present country named Iran was called Persia. The Persians developed a civilization in 600 BC. Emperor Darius I contributed much to the development of this civilization. He turned the Persian kingdom into an empire conquering many countries. In the history of civilization, the Persians had two contributions-one was efficient administration in ruling the empire and the other was special religious pattern. To run the entire empire properly, Emperor Darius divided the whole empire into 21 provinces. He constructed highways to communicate with each of the provinces. He started postal system. As a result, the people of postal department, riding horses, could convey news to the capital from all provinces. Excellent monuments and statues were made in the Persian civilization. For the

first time Zoroaster, the preacher of Persia, widely spread a monotheistic religion. Later on many states followed the Persian idea of running the administration. Their religion had influence on many religions of the world.

The Greek and Roman civilizations are remarkable among European civilizations which developed towards the end of the ancient Age.

Greek Civilization: No single kingdom or empire developed in entire Greece. A city was built in the midst of cliffs. So, each city turned into a separate state. For this reason, the states of Greece were called city states. As there was no river, there was not much cultivable land. Therefore, commerce was the main source of income for the city states which developed on the sea-coasts. In the process of running business, they captured many countries. In Greece, civilization developed in 800 BC. One of the two important states of Greece was Athens and the other was Sparta. The structure of two city states was different. Democracy developed in Athens, while martial law developed in Sparta. Greece, especially Athens played an important role in all sector including religion, architecture, sculpture, philosophy and science.

Roman Civilization: In the contemporary time of Greek civilization, urban civilization developed in Rome as well. Though there was little cultivation, this civilization was also business-dependent. The Romans were a warrior nation. They built a vast empire conquering many countries. Renowned emperors like Julius Caesar, Augustus Caesar developed empire in Rome. The Romans made important contributions to civilization by building stone and brick-built houses, roads and streets, religious temples etc. The Romans were the most famous in the primitive world in making stone statues. Again, in the field of science, the Roman scientists contributed much.

Task: Identify the names, time and important contributions of the ancient urban civilizations.

Exercise

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following has been found at Harappa?

- a. A large store of jewels c. A large rest house
- b. A huge library d. A large granary

2. Things that bear testimony to advanced aesthetic sense of the people of Uari-Bateshwar-

- i. Various types of ornamented earthen pots
- ii. Ornaments made from glass-beads
- iii. Roads made of lime and brick

Which of the following is correct?

- a. i c. i and ii
- b. i and iii d. ii and iii

Read the excerpt below and answer question number 3 and 4—

A	B
1. Everybody abides by law.	1. Strong agricultural system
2. Agro-based social system	2. Use of skill to defend the country from enemies.
3. Development of many civilizations in a single place.	3. Bronze-made artifacts

Features of civilization-1

Features of civilization-2

3. The characteristics of which civilization is revealed in civilization-1?

- a. Mesopotamian c. Egyptian
- b. Persian d. Roman

4. Similarity between civilization- 1 and 2 is—

- a. River-based civilization c. Administration-based civilization.
- b. Law-based civilization d. Counterfactual civilization

Creative Question

1. Scenario-1

Mitu's class teacher was showing a video in the class. There they watched that people were growing various kinds of food grains by utilizing river water. Having food sufficiency, they made wheeled cars using their knowledge. They changed their condition building houses in a new way.

Scenario-2

Rafi along with all his villagers dug small drains to solve the problem of water-logging and made connections with large drains. He started using dust-bins at particular places to stop indiscriminate disposal of waste.

- a. Where is the most ancient monument of Bangladesh situated?
- b. Why are the ancient Buddhist viharas compared with residential universities?
- c. What are called the changes that Mitu watched in video? Explain.
- d. 'The influence of Indus Civilization is noticed in the work of Rafi.'- Evaluate the statement.

Chapter Three

Bangladesh in the Global Geographical Environment

A continent consists of some countries. Any of the large, ever-unbroken territory in the world is called a continent which is generally isolated from one another by mass of water. There are seven continents in the world. The name of the continent, in which our country is included, is Asia. Asia is the largest continent of the world. It is the largest continent not only in area but also in population. Bangladesh has a special position in this continent. Bangladesh is now the name of a proud country in the world as well. This country has occupied a place in the world map through a long political and cultural struggle and the great Liberation War in 1971.

Besides continents, there are oceans such as- the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean. The other two oceans are the South Ocean and the North Ocean. These oceans play definite roles in physiographic, climatic, economic and various other fields of human life. In addition to oceans, there are some big seas like the Arab Sea, the Red Sea, and the Mediterranean Sea etc. The Bay of Bengal is to the south of our country. In fact, it is a gulf which is included in the Indian Ocean.

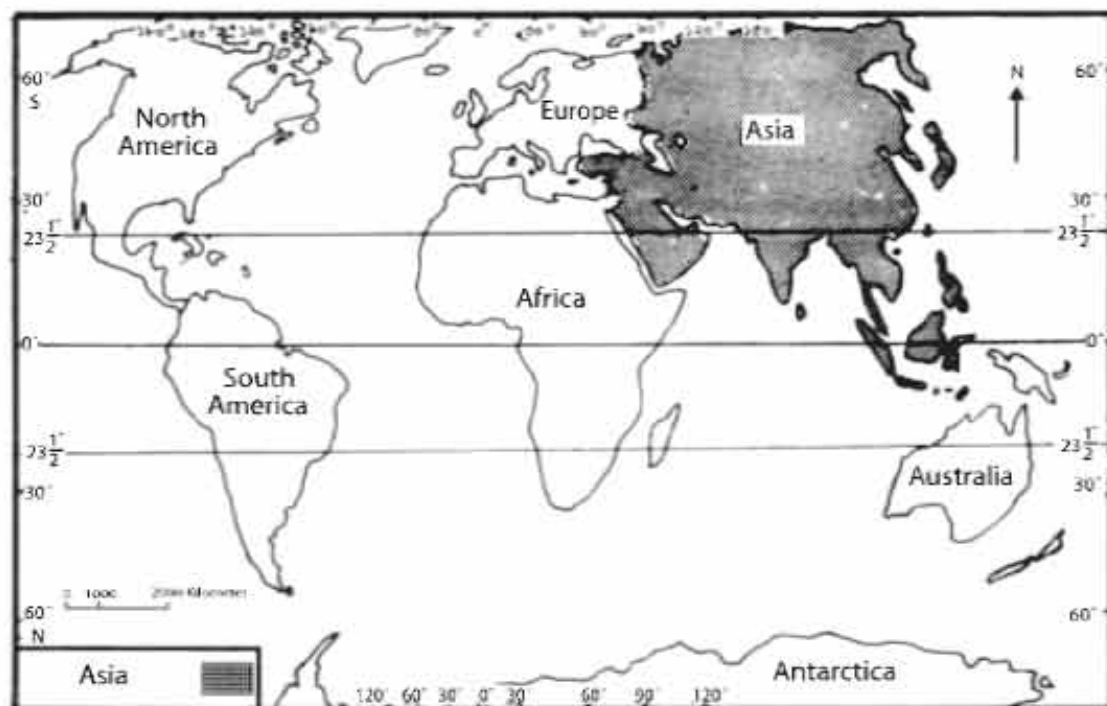
After studying this chapter, we will be able to-

- explain geographical position, area, population, geophysics and climate, economy and religion of Asia;
- explain the continent of Asia in global context and the position of Bangladesh in Asia;
- describe location and importance of different oceans.
- indicate the location of Bangladesh in Asia drawing a map.

Lesson-1: Geographical Introduction to Continents

We have come to know that there are seven continents in the world. These are Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica. Only 29% of the world area is landmass. The rest is mass of water. Many islands and group of islands are also situated on this mass of water. Though they are separated from the main landmass of the continent, they are parts of any of the continents. The natural scenery of islands and group of islands is very charming. Beautiful tourist centers have been developed in them.

The whole of the continents is not plain land. In addition to the plain lands, there are many other natural variety including hill-mountains, plateaus, forest and rivers. In the world map, Bangladesh is located in the continent of Asia and Indian Sub-continent.



Continents Including Asia on the World Map

Task: Identify seven continents in the world map.

Lesson- 2 and 3: Geographical Location, Area, Physiography and Climate of Asia

Geographical Location and Area of Asia

Asia occupies one third of the landmass of the globe. The area of Asia, the largest continent of the world, is 4 crore 46 lakh 14 thousand square kilometers (Encyclopedia Britannica). If the area of Europe and Africa is added or if North and South America are united, they will not be equal to the area of Asia. 442 crore 70 lakh people (2014) live in this continent. Asia is not only large in area and population, most of the ancient civilizations developed here. Long ago, Chinese, Mesopotamian, Persian, Hebrew and Indus civilizations thrived here. When the light of civilization did not reach Europe and America, these civilizations developed in Asia. Two remarkable monuments of civilization- Great Wall of China and Hanging Gardens of Babylon-are situated in this continent.

Physiography and Climate

Physiography of Asia is full of variety. Nearly one third of area of this continent is plain land. To the north, there is an ice-covered area—Siberia and hot deserts are to the west of it. There is lower riparian plain land to the south and south-east direction. Besides, among the physical features, Igneous Island to the east is remarkable. The biggest lagoon of the world, Caspian Sea, is also situated in this continent. Seven of the big



Mount Everest

rivers of the world flow through this continent. Again, it has the world's highest mountain peak Mount Everest which is 8850 meter high. The peak is named Everest after the name of Sir George Everest who was the chief of British India Survey Department. But its height was measured by one Bangalee named Radhanath Sikder. These mountains and the nearby mountains remain covered with snow all the year round. Tenzing Sherpa of Nepal and Edmund Hilary of New Zealand first ascended the peak of Mount Everest in 1953. Musa Ibrahim, M.A. Mohit, Nishat Majumdar, Wasfia Nazreen of Bangladesh also ascended the peak of Mount Everest.



Tenzing Sherpa



Edmund Hilary

The climate of Asia is also full of variety. Tropical climate prevails on the longitudinal line within 10 degree north and south of the equator. Excessive heat and rainfall throughout the year are features of this climate. Rain abundant summer and rainless winter is the main feature of monsoon climate. South and south-east Asian India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Philippines, southern part of China and Japan are included in monsoon climate. Drought and difference of temperature have created desert areas in the middle Asia.

Task: 'All types of climate can be seen in Asia.'-Present your reasons about it.

Lesson-4: Population, Economy and Religion in Asia

More than sixty percent people of the world live in the continent of Asia. The total population of the world stood nearly 700 crore. Of this, the population of Asia is 442 crore and 70 lakh. According to this calculation, three fourth of the total population of the world lives in Asia though the land area of Asia is only 3% of the area of the world. It means that this continent has excessive pressure of population. In comparison, fewer people live in Middle Asia, Siberia and South Western Asia. But East Asia, particularly the countries of the Indian subcontinent, is densely populated. Two third people of Asia live in this region. Most of these people live in village. In respect of population and area, China is the biggest country in Asia and the smallest one is the Maldives. China has the largest population in Asia-137 crore and 20 lakh. Next comes the position of India- 131 crore and 40 lakh. The population of the Maldives is only 3 lakh (World Population Data Sheet-2015).

Economy

Asia is an agricultural continent. This continent tops the list in paddy production. China is the leading paddy producing country. In the same way, India is the largest jute producing country, while Bangladesh is the second largest producer of jute. In producing tea, India is the first, China is the second and Sri Lanka is the fourth largest country. This continent is rich in natural resources. Oil, gas, manganese, iron ore and coal are found underneath ground in this continent. So to speak, without petroleum oil, the whole world including mills, factories and transports come to deadlock. Most of the petroleum oil is extracted from South West Asia or Middle East countries like Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, United Arab Emirates and Kuwait. The whole world depends on petroleum oil of this region. Due to advantages of seas, oceans, rivers and canals, trade and commerce flourished among the countries of this continent or with other regions of the world from ancient time. In this continent, China, Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia and India have made wide progress in the field of industry. Japan is the third among the industrially developed countries of the world. Bangladesh has also gone forward in garments industry.

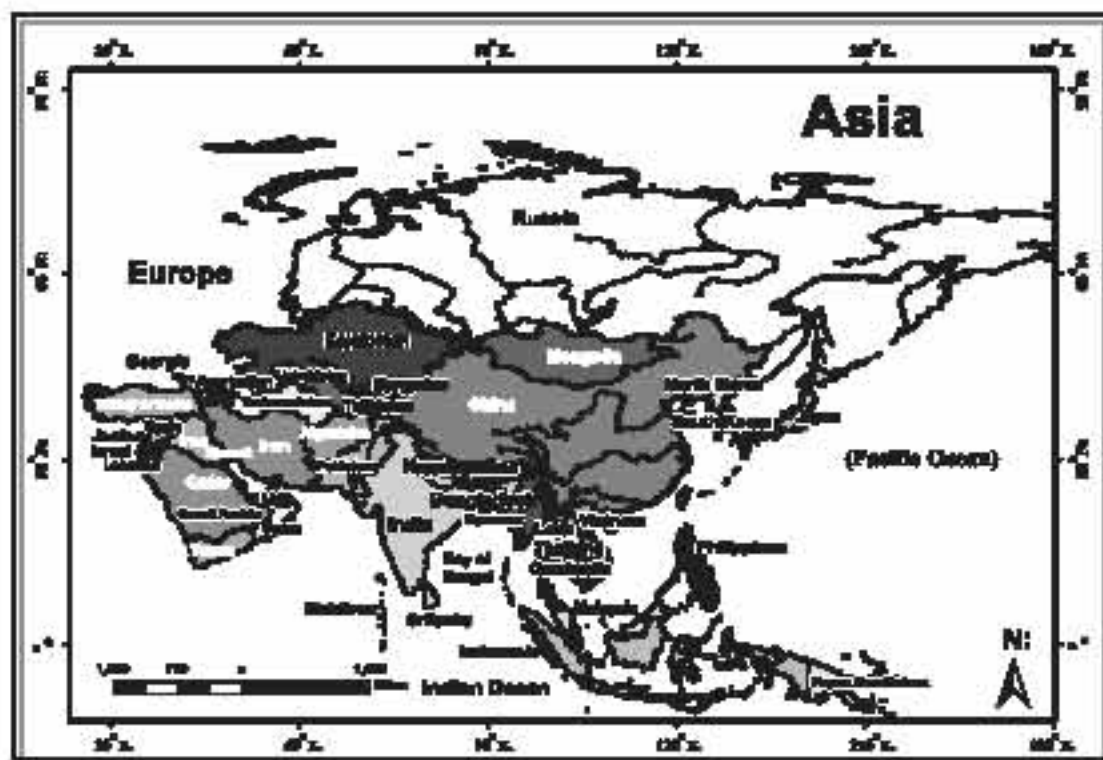
Religion

Almost all the major religions of the world emerged in Asia. Among the ancient religions, Hindu, Jaina, Buddhism were born in Asia. Then, Judaism and Christianity took their birth in South West Asia. In the seventh century Islam spread to the entire world springing from South West Asia or the Middle East. The sacred Ka'ba Sharif of the Muslim is situated in the city of Mecca. Goya and Quasi, the holy places of pilgrimage of the Hindus, and Buddha Goya, the holy place of pilgrimage of the Buddhists, are situated in India. The holy place of pilgrimage of the followers of three main religions—Muslims, Christians and Jews—is situated in Jerusalem city.

Task: Make a list of various Asian countries with their capitals

Lesson-5 and 6 : Position of Bangladesh in Asia

We know that the upper side of a map is north, the lower side is south, the right side is east and the left side is west. Now, let us take a look at the position of Asia in the world map.



The Map of Asia and the Position of Bangladesh

The continent of Asia is situated in the east hemisphere. To the north of this continent is North Ocean, to the south is the Indian Ocean, to the east is the Pacific Ocean, to the south-west is the Red Sea and the continent of Africa and to the west is the Mediterranean Sea and to the north-west is the continent of Europe. The Ural Mountain is situated in between Asia and Europe. The remarkable rivers of Asia are the Yangtze, the Hwangho, the Euphrates, the Tigris, the Ganges, the Padma, the Jamuna, the Sind, and the Brahmaputra. Yangtze of China is the longest river of the world. It is 6300 kilometer long.

The remarkable countries of Asia are China, India, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Pakistan. If we look at the map of Asia or the world, we will see that the name of the farthest eastern country is Japan. Therefore, Japan is called the country of rising sun. China and Japan occupy major position in industrialization not only in Asia but also in the whole world. Singapore, Malaysia, South Korea and India are also ahead in industrialization. The South Asian countries are Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Afghanistan. An association for regional cooperation named SAARC was formed with South Asian countries.

Bangladesh in South Asia

Geographically Bangladesh is a country of South Asia. Bangladesh is located in the southern part of Asia. Ours is a country of rivers, villages and agriculture. Bangladesh is encircled by India on nearly three sides. There is a little boundary with the neighbouring country Myanmar. Though it is a country of six seasons, the rainy season is one of the major seasons. This is a fertile deltaic region. The soil of this country has been formed with silt from the rivers. Three of our main rivers are the Padma, the Meghna and the Jamuna. Other big rivers are the Brahmaputra, the Shitalaxma, the Teasta, the Surma, the Karnaphuli, the Madhumati, the Arial Khan, the Buriganga etc. The sources of most of the rivers are in India. In the rainy season, our rivers swell up and become dangerous. As they carry silt, so they cause erosion in the older areas.

The Bay of Bengal lies to the south of Bangladesh. The vast water of the Bay of Bengal has mixed with the Indian Ocean. We have developed communication with the overseas countries through Chittagong, Mongla and Payara sea-ports. Our marine import and export are conducted through these three ports. Cox's Bazar, the longest sea beach of the world, is situated on the Bay of Bengal. Many tourists from home and abroad come to visit here. In addition, Teknaf, Saint Martin Island and Kuakata of Patuakhali are also our famous tourist spots.



Cox's Bazar, Sea Beach

Bangladesh has not only the sea, but also the Sunderbans, the world's largest mangrove forest. The Royal Bengal Tiger, the world's most attractive wildlife, lives here. For animal habitat and beauty, the Sunderbans has been declared a World Heritage Site. The natural scenery of the three hill districts -Rangamati, Khagrachari and Bandarban-is very charming. The highest mountain peak of Bangladesh, Tajingdong (BiJoy) is in Bandarban District. Its height is 1231 meter. We have already come to know that Everest, the highest mountain peak of the world, is 8850 meter high. Though Tajingdong is much lower, we can feel proud of our highest mountain.



The Sunderbans, a World Heritage Site

Almost the whole of the country is a large plain land. There is a little highland as well. The area of Bangladesh is 1,47,570 square kilometer or 56,977 square miles. According to the Land Boundary Agreement between Bangladesh and India, on 31th July, 2015 mutual exchange of enclaves took place between the two countries. As a result, 10041.25 acres of land has been added to Bangladesh territory. In addition, Bangladesh has got more than one lakh kilometers of territorial waters for the

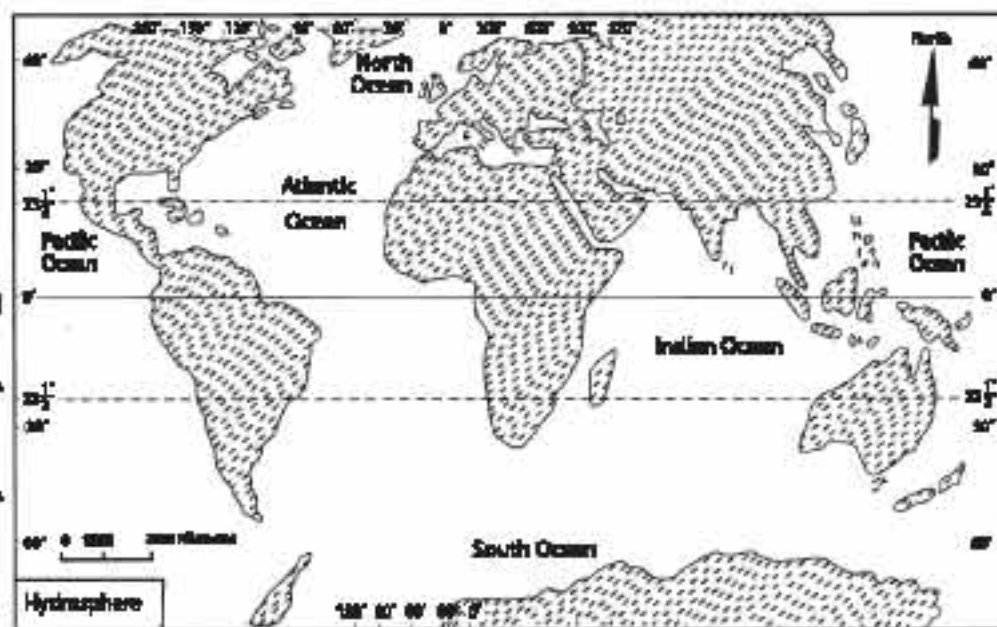
Implementation of the International Court verdict of the marine territory case with India and Myanmar. Population of this country is 14 crore 97 lakh 72 thousand and 364 (Source: Population Census-2011). Bangladesh is one of the densely populated countries of the world. The main obstacle to the development of this agricultural country is rapid and unplanned growth of population.

Task-1: Identify the location of Bangladesh in the world map.

Task-2: Give a description of the natural beauty of Bangladesh.

Lesson-7 and 8 : Location and Importance of the Oceans of the World

The vast and open body of salt water of the hydrosphere is identified as ocean. On the other hand, the mass of water smaller than an ocean is called a sea. Seas are interconnecting system of ocean water. There are five oceans in the world. These are-the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the North Ocean and the South Ocean. Of the total area of the world, 71% is water and 29% is land. Now, we shall learn about the location of several oceans. Then, we shall know about our Bay of Bengal.



Location of the Oceans of the World

The Pacific Ocean

The Pacific is the largest ocean of the world. There is a story behind this name. Portuguese sailor Ferdinand Magellan named it Pacific. The word 'pacific' means calm. Seeing the calm looks of this mass of water, he named it so. The Pacific is the largest ocean regarding the expansion of water, depth and area. This ocean occupies one third of the total area of the world. It is the reservoir of half of the water of the world. There are more than 25000 islands in this ocean. This number is half the number of islands in all other seas and oceans. The seas that have merged with the Pacific are the Japan Sea, the Yellow Sea and the China Sea.

The Atlantic Ocean

Possibly the ancient Romans named this ocean Atlantic after the name of Atlas Mountain. Again, some other people think that it was named Atlantic after Atlantis Archipelago, the lost land of the fairy tale. Though it is the second in area among the oceans, it is the first in importance. This ocean occupies 20% area of the world. The Atlantic Ocean is divided into two parts- North Atlantic and South Atlantic. The continents of Europe, Asia and Africa are located to the east of this continent, and to the west are North and South America. The location of Arctic and Antarctic Oceans is to the north and south of this ocean respectively. This ocean stands third regarding depth.

The Indian Ocean

Among the oceans, the Indian Ocean is third in area and second in depth. This ocean contains 20% mass of water of the whole world. Regarding its location, Asia is to its north, Africa is to its west, Australia is to its east and Antarctica lies to its south. The Arab Sea and the Bay of Bengal are to the north of this ocean.

The Bay of Bengal

The vast expanse of water to the south of Bangladesh is named the Bay of Bengal. In fact, it is an expanded portion of the Indian Ocean. Innumerable rivers including the Brahmaputra, the Meghna, the Padma and the Karnaphuli have merged with the Bay of Bengal. In addition, many rivers of India including the Ganges, the Jamuna, the Mahananda, the Godavari, the Krishna, the Kaveri have merged here. The Irawati and the Naf of Myanmar have also merged with the Bay of Bengal.

To the north of this bay are Bangladesh and the West Bengal of India, the Indian Ocean is to the south, Myanmar and a portion of Bangladesh are to the east, and India and Sri Lanka are to the west. Sumatra Island of Indonesia is also to the south of the Bay of Bengal. The area of the Bay of Bengal is about 22 lakh square kilometers. The average depth of this gulf is more than five kilometers.

Saint Martin, the only coral island of Bangladesh, is in the Bay of Bengal. In addition there are some islands including Moheshkhali, Kutubdia, Hatia, Swandip, Monpura etc. Chittagong, the main sea-port of Bangladesh, is situated in the estuary of the river Karnaphuli near the Bay of Bengal. The second largest sea-port, Mongla is also situated on the Bay of Bengal. The third sea-port of Bangladesh is in the estuary of the river Payara of Patuakhali. Besides, other sea-ports on the coast of the Bay of Bengal include Kolkata and Chennai of India, Colombo of Sri Lanka, and Yangon and Akiab of Myanmar.

The Bay of Bengal is important to us for various reasons. For trade and commerce with different countries of the world, the main connective route is through this Bay of Bengal. It rains in our country due to blowing of monsoon created in the Bay of Bengal. Many crops grow in our agricultural country due to this rainfall. The Bay of Bengal abounds with fish resources. There are about five hundred species of fish in this bay. Among these, rupchanda, hilsha, churi, laitta, faisa, poa (Pama croaker), koral are mentionable. There are ten kinds of shrimps in the Bay of Bengal. These fishes are exported to foreign countries meeting our national demands. Besides, there is a vast reserve of gas resources at the bottom of the Bay of Bengal. The coastal people of our country produce salt from the water of the Bay of Bengal. It satisfies almost the entire demand of salt of our country. Many people earn their livelihood collecting conch, snail and oyster shells. Oyster industry has developed in Cox's Bazar. Cox's Bazar, on the coast of the Bay of Bengal, is the main tourist centre of Bangladesh. We have already come to know that it is the longest sea-beach of the world. The Government of Bangladesh has taken a plan to build a deep sea port in the Bay of Bengal near Moheshkhali Island.

Importance of Ocean and Sea

Seas and oceans play a significant role in developing communication, trade and commerce. The Portuguese sailor Vasco-da-Gama reached Kalikot Bandar of India coming along the African coast and round the Cape of Good Hope. As a result, the route for the west with the east opened. Various seas and oceans abound with fish. Mineral resources are found at the bottom of them. Fishing plays an important role in the economic life of the coastal inhabitants. Besides, the mineral resources, such as-zircon monazite, limonite, lead, iron, copper-available in coastal regions are extremely valuable. In the 8th century, the Arabian traders came to Chittagong port navigating the Arab Sea and the Indian Ocean. In this way, the development of civilization and culture and cultivation of knowledge expanded. Many tourist centers have thrived throughout the world centering the nearby archipelagoes.

Task-1: Make a list of the location of different oceans.

Task-2: Mention the reasons why the Bay of Bengal is important to us.

Exercise

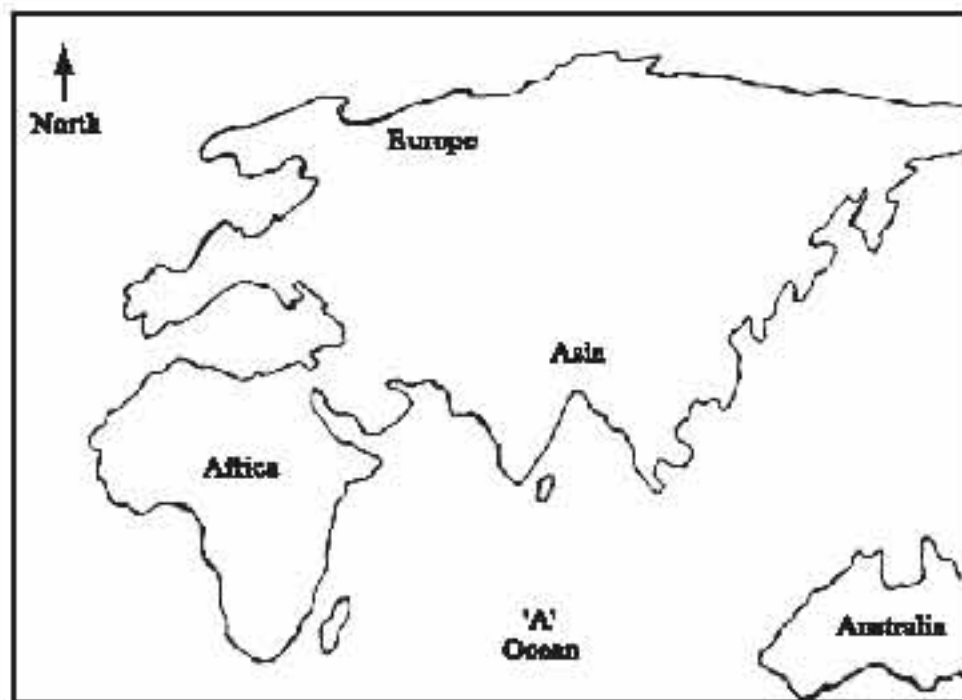
Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the name of the longest river of Asia—
 - a. Yangtze
 - b. Brahmaputra
 - c. Euphrates
 - d. Hwangho
2. Asia is called an important continent because in this continent—
 - i. Population and area are the highest
 - ii. Earliest civilizations developed
 - iii. There is a huge natural resources

Which of the following is correct?

- a. I and II
- b. I and III
- c. II and III
- d. I, II, III

Study the following map and answer question number 3 and 4—



3. What is the name of the ocean marked 'A' in the figure?
 - a. The Pacific Ocean
 - b. The Indian Ocean
 - c. The Atlantic Ocean
 - d. The North Ocean

4. The ocean which is marked 'A' is important because-

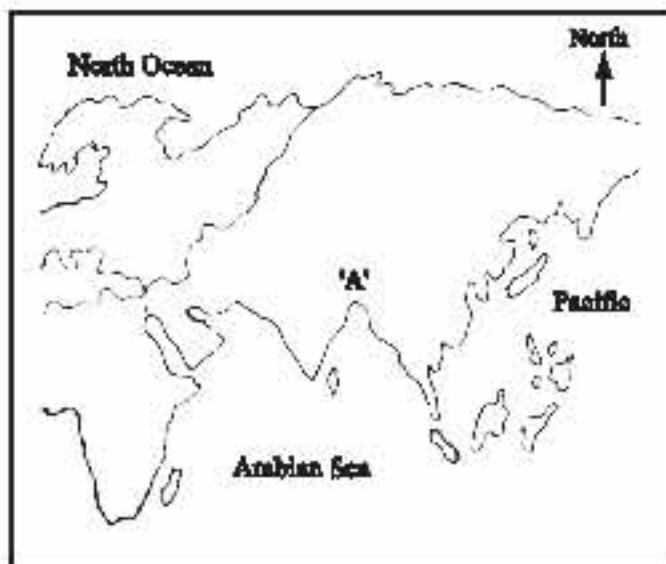
- I. It is the deepest ocean of the world.
- II. This ocean covers 20% of the area of the world.
- III. It played an important role in the development of civilization and knowledge.

Which of the following is correct?

- a. I b. I and II c. III d. II and III

Creative Questions

1.



- a. What is the name of the highest mountain peak of the world?
 - b. Why do tourist centers thrive in islands and archipelagos?
 - c. How is the physiography of the continent marked as 'A'? Describe.
 - d. Does this continent have any role in the economic development of the world?
2. After the annual examination, Ruhee along with her father went to visit the largest sea-beach of the world. Ruhee saw many tourists of home and abroad. Father said that the mass of water she sees is a gulf and a source of inexhaustible resources.
- a. What is the name of the only coral island of Bangladesh?
 - b. Why is Japan called the land of rising sun?
 - c. Draw a map and identify the location of the mass of water seen by Ruhee?
 - d. Why has Ruhee's father called this gulf a store of inexhaustible resources? Explain.

Chapter Four

Introduction to Population of Bangladesh

The number of people in our country is more in comparison to its area. In this country, 1015 people live in per square kilometer (Census-2011). Bangladesh is the eighth largest populated country in the world. In class three, four and five, we have learnt about the state of population of Bangladesh. Then, we have learnt nothing about demography. In this chapter, we will know about demography and various elements that influence the change of population.



After reading this chapter, we will be able to—

- explain the idea of demography;
- explain the elements like birth, death, migration, marriage and social mobility that influence the change of population in Bangladesh;
- describe the causes and effects of nuances related to birth, death and migration;
- use numerical technique in presenting population information.

Lesson-1: Introduction to Demography

Sumaya, in teaching number to her younger brother, Supol, told her to count the number of people in their family. With great enthusiasm, Supol counted not only the people of his own family but also the number of people living in their three-storey-house. In this way, the number of people living in a locality or state can be counted. In a particular time, how many babies are born, how many die, how many people of which age live, how many are married, how many have migrated to other places or how many have come from other places can be calculated. Thus, the calculation or measurement of population related facts of a location or state is called demography. Analyzing the word 'demography', two words are found. One is 'demos' which means people and the other is 'graphy' which means measurement or description or quantity. So, demography means the calculation or description of population. Demography is also called population science.

Task-1: Which things should be learnt to know about demography.

Lesson- 2, 3 and 4: Dominant Elements for Change of Population

The dominant elements for change of population are birth rate, mortality rate, migration, marriage, social mobility and so on.

Swarna, Deepti, Saadi, Shihab, Soumya and Ahsan are of the same age. Hearing the news that a younger brother has been born to Swarna, her friends have come to see him. Saadi has informed that her uncle has become father of a daughter. The baby looks very cute. Deepti said that her elder brother had settled in the USA. In this discussion, Shihab informed that his elder brother had got married. But Soumya is upset. His father died few days ago. Ahsan is, of course, happy because his youngest maternal uncle has got a prestigious job and he has come to Dhaka from Khulna. His uncle will now stay with them.

Birth of Swarna's brother, birth of Saadi's uncle's daughter, staying of Ahsan's youngest maternal uncle with them have increased population in each family. On the other hand, migration of Deepti's brother to America and death of Soumya's father has decreased population in their two families. So, the population of any family can increase or decrease i.e. this number is changeable. This change takes place due to birth, death, marriage, migration, social mobility and so on. In the same way, birth rate, mortality rate, marriage, migration, social mobility etc. can increase or decrease the population of a country i.e. it is subject to change. Now, we shall learn about these elements.

Birth Rate: Generally birth rate means the number of living children born to every thousand women of a particular country in a particular time. The increase of birth rate is one of the reasons for the increase of population. In the countries like Bangladesh, India, Pakistan etc. birth rate is high. However, birth rate is low in some countries like the USA, Canada, and Australia etc.

Mortality Rate: Usually the end of life is called death. Mortality rate is also measured in per thousand. It is determined by how many people of a certain age die in per thousand people. Decrease of mortality rate is one of the reasons for increase of population. Development of medical science and other technologies has resulted in the decrease of mortality rate in Bangladesh for some decades. In 1990, the mortality rate of below 5 year old children was 144 in per thousand. But in 2015 child mortality rate was 38 in per thousand.

Migration : Migration means people's movement from one place to another within the country or from one country to another. Migration is of two types. One is internal migration and other is international migration. Internal migration takes place within the country. People's migration from village to town, village to village, town to village, town to town within the country is called internal migration. However, when we go to different places daily we cannot be called internal migration. Transfer from an

independent country to another for job, marriage, residence and even citizenship is known as international migration. However, if migration takes place within the country, the total population does not increase or decrease. But if migration takes place from one country to another, then the total population will be changed.

Marriage: Conventionally the people of our country get married at a relatively tender age. It is one of the main reasons for increase of birth rate. In our country, early marriage has been officially banned.

Social Mobility: Social mobility mainly means the change of social status. For example, if any member of a poor family, getting highly educated, becomes a high official, his status will change. As a result, his consciousness will increase and he/she will keep the number of children at a logical level.

Task-1: Identify the influencing factors of population change.

Task-2: Getting divided in groups, present different types of migration with example.

Lesson-5 and 6: Causes and Effects of Dissimilarity in Birth Rate

Population is not same in all countries of the world. In some countries, the population is large, while it is small in some other countries. Birth rate is high in the poor countries, while it is low in the rich countries. Why does this happen? In this lesson, we will learn about the impact of a small or a large population on society and economy.

Causes of Dissimilarity in Birth Rate

There are many reasons for dissimilarity or rise and fall in birth rate. For example-

Climate: The people of tropical countries are more capable of breeding children than the people of cold countries. In the tropical regions, people become capable of breeding prematurely. As a result, the growth rate of population is low in cold countries, while in tropical countries it is high.

Lack of Education: Lack of education makes the common people ignorant, prejudiced and conservative. Consequently they cannot understand the bad effects of increasing birth rate. Prevention of the increase of birth rate becomes difficult. In the developed countries, literacy rate is high. Educated people are conscious of income, expenditure and future. So, they have a few children. Therefore, high literacy rate results in low birth rate.

Early Marriage and Polygamy: If early marriage prevails in a society, birth rate increases due to prolonged married life. Polygamy also contributes to increasing birth rate. According to Early Marriage Prevention Act, early marriage is a punishable offence in our country.

Low Living Standard: The poor lead a life of low standard. They do not have to pay much for feeding, education, healthcare etc. For this reason, they do not hesitate to give birth to many children.

Infant Mortality Rate: The countries where infant mortality rate is high, parents have more children in the hope of having children alive. So, high infant mortality rate leads to high birth rate.

Impact of Birth Rate Discrepancy

Increase and decrease of population have diverse influence in a country. If the birth rate is high in a country in proportion to land and other natural resources, the country fails to provide the people with basic needs such as—food, cloth, accommodation, education and healthcare etc. National income of the country declines. As a result, Problems like food deficiency, poverty, unemployment, problem in educational management, ecological imbalance etc. come into view. Standard of life degrades. Man is attacked with many diseases. This is because high birth rate causes thick density of population which spreads germs fast. Ethical values disappear. In a word, if birth rate is high in comparison to land and other resources, it will not be beneficial to any country. For this reason, considering the resources of the country, birth rate should be kept under control. On the contrary, if birth rate is low in comparison of land and other resources, then country's resources will not be properly used.

Task-1: Identify five reasons for the increase and decrease of population.

Task-2: Discuss in groups and make a list of the problems caused by high birth rates.

Lesson-7: Causes and Effects of Discrepancy in Mortality Rate

Like birth rate, mortality rate also differs from country to country. In some countries, mortality rate is high, while it is low in some other countries.

Causes of Discrepancy in Mortality Rate

There are various reasons for discrepancy in mortality rate, such as—

Geographical Reason: Geographical location and elements influence mortality rates. Mortality rate is low in the countries where infra-structure, communication, transportation are developed, and weather and climate is not at an extreme level.

Natural Disasters and Accidents: Mortality rate is high in the places where natural calamities like floods, tornado, cyclone, drought, famine etc. take place frequently. Again, in the places where communication is faulty, or there is lack of safety in construction work, accident-related mortality rate is high in those regions.

Various Diseases: Mortality rate is high in the regions where cholera, typhoid, malaria, whooping cough, asthma and various viral diseases (Such as- Zika virus, Ebola virus, Mark virus etc.) break out in an epidemic form.

Age: Age structure affects mortality rates. Mortality rate is high in the society where minor boys (child) and elderly people (old) are more in number.

Poverty: The poor cannot afford to eat nutritious food. They also do not afford advanced healthcare. So, life style remains at a low standard. As a result, various diseases attack them easily and they die in a large number. For this reason, mortality rate is higher in underdeveloped countries than developed ones.

Wars and Battles: Mortality rate is high in the countries where wars and battles take place. At present, the Middle East, Africa and in some South-East Asian countries, many people are dying because of wars.

Impacts of Discrepancy in Mortality Rates

Discrepancy in mortality rates causes changes in population. Various sorts of premature deaths including infant mortality and accident related death cause huge loss to the country's economy and social life. In our country, high infant mortality rate is a major obstacle to population control. High infant mortality rate inspires parents to give birth to more children. If the mortality rate is high, tension regarding future increases. Death of an earning member in a family creates uncertainty in life. In a word, high mortality rate brings evil consequence for any country. On the contrary, low mortality rate contributes to developing the structure, age and distribution of population. It also contributes to socio-economic development. Once, infant mortality rate was very high in our country. At present, infant mortality rate has come down to a great extent.

Task-1: Identify three causes of rise and fall of mortality rate.

Task-2: Identify the problems which may result from high mortality rate.

Lesson-8: Causes and Effects of Migration Discrepancy

To change dwelling place permanently is called migration. It may be confined in a country's territory or sometimes it may happen crossing territorial boundary.

Causes of Migration Discrepancy

The reasons behind migration are economic, social, political or demographic. Among these causes, the most remarkable ones are, man—

- Migrates from one country to another in the hope of more income.
- Migrates for business purposes.
- Migrates for marriage.
- Migrates for higher education, advanced healthcare, profession of higher dignity.
- Migrates being affected by natural calamities like flood, drought, water logging, and river erosion and etc.

- Migrates in the hope of attractive elements like advanced civil rights and opportunities, recreation and good environment.
- Migrates because of wars. At present many people of the Middle East are migrating to the European countries because of wars.

Impacts of Migration

There are various types of effects of migration. The areas where people migrate get expanded. Density of population increases. For example- only ten years ago, Dhaka city consisted of limited areas. But now the expansion of this city is widespread. Because of migration, the pressure of extra population is felt at different locations of the city. So, the demand and price of basic needs and daily commodities increase. Various social problems arise from the growth of population due to migration. These are admission problem in education sector, lack of employment, different types of criminal activities, environmental problems and so on.

Both Internal and International migration affect the population structure of the country. Lakhs of people of our country are doing jobs in various regions of the world through migration. The money sent by them is making a large contribution to our national economy.

Task: Discuss in groups and identify the causes why migration takes place.

Exercise

Multiple Choice Questions

- 1. What is called people's movement from one place to another within the country?**
 - a. Internal migration
 - b. International migration
 - c. Entry
 - d. Exit
- 2. Demography means—**
 - i. Calculation of the peoples birth and death at a particular place and time.
 - ii. Calculation of people of different age group.
 - iii. Calculation of the persons making Internal migration and International migration.

Which one of the following is correct?

- a. i
- b. ii
- c. iii
- d. i, ii, iii

Read the excerpt below and answer question number 3 and 4

Fifty plus Feroza gave birth to her 6th child in the intolerable heat of summer. Sushan, the only son of Feroza's employer Thomson, goes to office from his purchased home by his own car. All people are educated in his country.

3. What is the cause of birth rate discrepancy in Feroza's case?

- a. Climate c. Literacy rate
- b. Social system d. Social mobility

4. Which impact may be noticed in Thomson's country?

- a. Birth rate will increase c. Lack of healthcare
- b. Mortality rate will decrease d. Lack of food and cloth

Creative Question

1. In 1947, at the time of partition of the country, Mr. Binoy, a weaver, left Bangladesh and went to India to live there permanently. His son Sujit, with one son, has settled in America as a university teacher.
 - a. What is birth rate?
 - b. How do geographical elements and locations affect mortality rates?
 - c. Which dominant element of population change is noticed in Mr. Binoy's case?
 - d. What type of role will Sujit's family play in population change? Evaluate.

Chapter Five

Society of Bangladesh

We live in the beautiful world. There are people all over the world. Besides, there are plants, animals and marine animals. In the midst of these animals, man has achieved supremacy by his intellect. In the primitive period, man was helpless in the face of animals' attack, natural disasters and other perils. To survive and to fulfill the demand of life, they felt the necessity of mutual cooperation. Thus, in the process of developing mutual cooperation, man built up society. By reading the lessons of this chapter, we shall learn about the society and civilization process of Bangladesh, what society is and how it developed.

After studying this chapter, we will be able to--

- explain the idea of human society;
- describe the influence of natural and geographical environment on social life;
- narrate different phases of social development, such as Socio-economic and cultural situation of hunting and food gathering, horticulture, pastoral, agrarian, Industrial and post-industrial society;
- analyze the nature of Bangladeshi society according to the features of evolution;
- make a comparison between agrarian society and the process of production in the modern age;
- realize the importance of evolution in social development.

Lesson-1 : Concept of Society

Man cannot live alone. They live in groups to lead a safe- and -sound life. As a result of living together, friendship and kin relationships are formed among them. Different social relationships like help and cooperation, sympathy and mutual reliance develop among them. All these are social relationships. Human race living together in harmony is called society.

Small institutions and organizations, such as- family, clan, club, co-operative are parts of a society. We notice the tendency of living together not only among human beings but also among animals and insects. For example, elephants like to live and move in groups. If a crow falls in danger, all the crows come to his rescue. Bees make be-hives and white ants make ant-hills to live together in harmony.

We live in a certain family. Family consists of parents and children or it is formed by the combination of bond and activities of parents, children, uncles-aunts, grandparents and other persons. Family is the first phase of forming a society. In ancient time, there was nothing like family before the society was formed. Man had to live fighting with

hostile environment. So, people felt the necessity of living together to collect food and to save themselves from the attack of ferocious animals. Thus, man formed society. From family, man formed clan, community and nation. Thus, large society emerged from small units.

Normally, there are two characteristics of a society. **Firstly**, man lives together and **secondly**, there are purposes behind living together. Therefore, by society, we mean man's mutual relationship on the ground of which he lives for special purposes and needs for living together.

Task-1: Make a diagram of a large society from your own family.

Task-2: Be divided in groups and act out the group works of the primitive society.

Lesson-2: Impact of Natural and Geographical Environment on Social Life

Human life is influenced by natural and geographical environment. Man sometimes influences the environment, but he is controlled by the environment most of the time. That is why the impact of environment is distinct on the ways of life, manners and culture of a society.

Rivers simplify human lifestyle. Major civilizations of the world developed on the bank of rivers. For example, Indus civilization developed on the bank of the river Sind, Egyptian civilization on the bank of the river Nile, and Mesopotamian civilization developed on the bank of Tigris River and Euphrates River. The ancient civilization of Bangladesh developed on the basin of the river Ganges.

Again, the occupation of the people depends on the natural resources of that region. For instance, the miners live in mine regions, and industrial workers live in industrial areas. Because of being a riverine country, the transports of most of the regions of Bangladesh are boat, launch and steamer. Again, the transports of some regions are train, bus, rickshaw and bullock cart.

Geographical environment has its impact on the development of cottage industries. Because of riverine area and favourable climate, the weavers live at Demra in Dhaka. The famous Dhakai Saree is woven here. Silk Saree and cloth industries have been established in Rajshahi because mulberry trees grow in this region and silk-worms make their nests in mulberry trees.

The Molasses of Faridpur, Chamcham of Porabari, Manda (sweetmeat) of Muktagasa, Saree of Tangail, Honey of the Sunderbans, Sitol Pati of Sylhet are related to the geographical environment of those regions. The famous Muslin industry of Sonargaon also developed due to geographical environment and availability of raw materials.

Geographical environment also influences dress and dwelling. People of cold regions wear warm silk cloth, while people of tropical regions put on light cotton cloth. The people of the places where earthquakes take place frequently make their houses with

woods. Industrialization and urbanization develop easily where there is advanced transportation. Because of good waterways, industries were set up at Narayanganj from long ago.

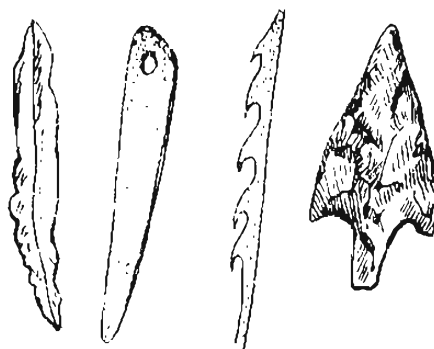
Task: Mark in the map of Bangladesh the places famous for Saree, Chamcham, Shitol Pati and Sericulture

Lesson—3 and 4: Different Stages in the Evolution of Society: Hunting and Food Gathering, Horticulture and Pastoral Society

Society is changeable. The old society was not like our present day society. The society of today's Bangladesh is the result of long gradual evolution. In course of time, with the development of knowledge and science, the old society quickly changed and modern society of today was formed. Society will change more in future. With the passage of time, these changes of society can be divided into six types. These are: (1) hunting and food gathering society, (2) horticultural society, (3) pastoral society, (4) agrarian society, (5) industrial society and (6) post industrial society.

Hunting and Food Gathering Society

Hunting and food gathering society is the oldest organized society. At that time, there were no permanent houses. Men used to live in caves and woods. Then natural resources were in plenty. But man still did not know how to produce food using these resources. They used to procure food and go out for hunting in the forest. They moved from one place to another in search of food. The main work of the primitive people was to collect fruits, fishing and hunting birds and animals. When they could hunt, they could eat, otherwise they had to starve. The women folk used to gather fruits and men went for hunting. The strongest man in the group was obeyed as chief of the group. At that time, stone was the only tool for hunting. For this



The tools used to collect food in the primitive society

reason, this society is called prehistoric or stone age society. The remarkable tools of this society were notched spear, harpoon for fishing and needles made of bones. People used bark of trees, creepers, herbs and hide to protect themselves from the cold, sun and rain. The people of this society could not form strong organization or institution.

Horticultural Society

In this society, men became food producers from food collectors. Sociologists say that women had started cultivation. In the primitive society, women had the responsibility for gathering fruits. Men went for hunting. In the process of gathering fruits, women collected wild wheat and barley, potato, esculent root and tubers. Saplings grew from seeds of wheat and barley that fell around their dwelling places. Then the saplings would bear ear of corn and crops. They saw this incident and thought of growing crops scattering seeds. This stage of agriculture is called horticulture. Women made holes with a long stick or animal horn on the waste land around their dwelling places. Putting seeds in the holes, they produced crops and fruits. They reaped mature crops with the jaw-bones of animals. But they did not grow more crops than they needed.

Pastoral Society

In the course of social development, start of cattle rearing led the society further ahead. Besides food gathering, people of this society started taming and rearing cattle. The hunters initially tamed the dog and made it a domestic animal. The dog was a faithful protector and a hunting companion. Sometimes, wild oxen, sheep, goats, donkeys and other animals were caught alive. Man kept these animals tied with rope. These animals were living food store for them. If there were no animals available to hunt, they slaughtered these animals for food. Gradually people began to realize that keeping cows and goats alive can be more profitable than killing them. For example, they would get milk daily and calf annually, and fur and hide would be used for various purposes. Thus, the increase of domestic animals in the society became an asset to people.

There was no use of currency in the pastoral society. But people invented barter system. Animals of one man would be exchanged with the animals or anything else of another man. However, like the primitive people, the people of pastoral society were wanderers as well.



Cattle Rearing in Pastoral Society

Task : Being divided into groups, identify the characteristics of three societies mentioned above and present them.

Lesson-5 and 6 : Stages of Social Development: Agrarian, Industrial and Post- Industrial Revolution Society

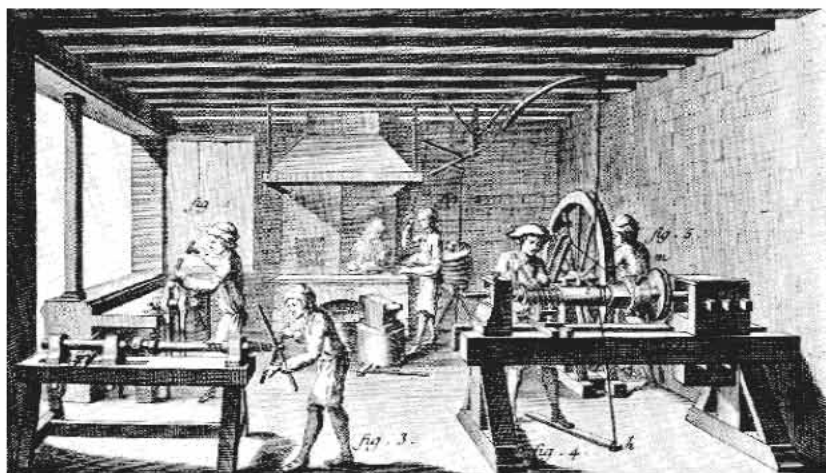
Agrarian Society

Though women started cultivation, men took the responsibility of farming after the invention of plough. Initially they started tilling taking yoke on their shoulder. In course of time, they started using bullocks. The use of plough and bullocks increased food production. In the areas of flood and siltation, they scattered the seeds of wheat and barley on land. These areas were the bank of the Nile, the Sind basin and the basin of the Tigris and Euphrates River. In that period, it rained heavily in West Asia and Africa. So, agriculture gradually developed in these regions. Subsequently, agriculture flourished in Africa, Europe and other places of Asia. With the spread of agriculture, the necessity of cattle rearing increased further.

Agriculture has advanced the development of society and civilization. Population increased in the regions which were suitable for agriculture. People of this society started living permanently. Agriculture ensured man's supply of food and surplus food was produced. Surplus food created a class of people who did not work. Some of them took part in business and commerce, and contributed to the development of urban life. Surplus agricultural production initiated civilization. For this reason, it is said that civilization is the contribution of agriculture.

Industrial Society

Significant development in agriculture was made in Europe in the later period of the middle age. Man's attraction for knowledge and science increased. The Europeans discovered the knowledge and science of ancient Greek and Roman tradition. This is known in Europe as regeneration or renaissance. The men of Europe during this time came out to know the unknown, to discover the world. In the 1492 A.D. Columbus reached America. Newton presented his epoch-making discovery of gravitation in the 1685 A.D. In this way discoveries brought out one after another.



Mechanized Production in Industrial Society

In the eighteenth century, steam engine was invented in England. It brought a revolution in the system of production. Using the concept of steam engine, the scientists invented shuttle or spinning machine, mechanical loom, steamship and rail engine. At this time, electricity was invented. Electricity began to be produced with a special kind of steam engine named steam turbine. Thus, on one hand, production started in large factories, on the other hand, trade, commerce and communication expanded by speedy ships and railways. In this way, industrial revolution started in Europe and the pioneer was England.

The use of coal, gas, petrol and electricity began in the 18th-19th century. Railway communication started in the 19th century. To satisfy the increasing demand of labour and raw materials in industries, the men of Europe established colony in Asia and Africa. Since then, there was worldwide impact of industrial revolution. The use of aeroplane, radio, cinema and television began in the 20th century.

Post Industrial Revolution Society

In the industrial society, machine takes the place of man and animals as the source of energy. After the industrial revolution, the base of society is knowledge and information. The main feature of the society is information processing rather than industry. Instead of property-owners, professionals, service-holders, scientists, information engineers, and people involved in service and recreation become important. Automatic machine, computer, mobile phone and various media of communication, for example-facebook, has made the world a global village. This process is called globalization.

Task : Get into groups and identify the features of agricultural society and industrial society.

Lesson-7: Nature of Society in Bangladesh

With the advancement of time, today the society of Bangladesh has changed into a modern society. Signs of primitive human settlement have been found in Lalmai of Comilla, Uari-Bateshwar of Narsingdi and in some regions of Chittagong and Sylhet. These ancestors of the Bangalees introduced agriculture in this region. At that time surplus crops were produced in agriculture. Depending on these surplus crops, some other occupations, such as, artisans, businessmen and workers developed. In the agricultural society, various customs, beliefs, values and festivals emerged keeping agriculture at the centre. Along with agricultural work, there were hunting and cattle rearing.

However, entering into a developed stage of the society does not mean the abolition of the previous stages. That is why, though the city-based population of Bangladesh has entered into post-industrial revolution era, they still maintain traditions of the previous social stages to some extent. Therefore, horticulture, cattle rearing, agriculture is contributing much to our economy. Industry did not flourish in the pre-liberation period due to negligence of the Pakistani rulers. But in the post liberation period agricultural production has increased many times along with massive development in industry. Large business firms have been established in the big cities like Dhaka, Chittagong and Khulna.

At present, in the post- industrial-revolution era, with the extreme development of information technology, Bangladesh has joined in the digital revolution. Now, in Bangladesh, multi-dimensional technology including Internet, software and networking are being used in every quarter of day-to-day life including administrative, educational, social and cultural sectors.

Task : “Society of Bangladesh is the result of gradual development of human society.”
Analyze.

Exercise

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which one is the first step for forming a society?

- a. Clan c. community
- b. Tribe d. family

2. Women first started cultivation, because they had—

- i. Creative attitude
- ii. Responsibility for collecting food
- iii. Obligation for responsibility

Which one of the following is correct?

- a. i c. i and ii
- b. iii d. i, ii and iii

Read the following extract and answer question number 3 and 4-

A fair is going on in the school field. A stall has been decorated with spinning machines, looms for weaving cloths and minor projects for producing electricity.

3. The indication of which society is found in the extract?

- a. Hunting and food gathering based society c. Agrarian society
- b. Horticultural society d. Industrial society

4. Due to that society –

- i. More production has been ensured
- ii. Agriculture was introduced
- iii. Transportation has been easier

Which one of the following is correct?

- a. i c. i and iii
- b. i and ii d. i, ii and iii

1. Creative Question**Fig-1****Fig-2**

- a. What is Porabari famous for?
- b. Why did the primitive people live in groups?
- c. Name the society the testimony of which is signified by figure -1 in the excerpt, explain.
- d. Figure-2 signifies that women were the introducers of society—evaluate the statement.

Chapter Six

Culture of Bangladesh

Since the dawn of civilization, man has satisfied his demand using nature and environment. A piece of stone or a branch of a tree became the tool to save him from the attack of ferocious animals. Hence, the ability to utilize nature has endowed man with culture which is still continuous. Man realized that the struggle for survival would be stronger if he lived in society. So, various rules were created in order to organize the society. Gradually it turned into economics, politics, religion, education etc. For the amusement, recreation and welfare of the people of the society, man created dance, song, literature and many other things. As a result, concrete and abstract shapes of culture were composed.



After studying this chapter, we will be able to—

- explain the concept of culture;
- explain the elements of Bangladeshi culture;
- explain the form and features of Bangladeshi culture;
- explain the type of Bangladeshi culture;
- analyze the effect of Bangladeshi culture on the personal and social life of Bangladesh;
- retain and nurture own culture.

Lesson- 1: Concept of Culture

Culture is actually the lifestyle of people. Picture of human life is revealed through culture. All a man does and thinks to preserve his existence and to serve some purposes are his culture. For example, man eats food to live. When this food is cooked following various recipe and served with nice decoration, it becomes man's culture. When man learnt to write, first he wrote curving on stone or on bark or leaves of trees. Then, when paper was invented, man began writing with feather sinking in ink. Gradually man invented paper and started writing on paper. After that man invented typewriter and started writing with it. Finally man invented computer. Now, many people of the world write with computer. The total of all these forms of writing invented by man is a part of culture.

Culture is of two types. One is concrete and the other is abstract. If the house is a concrete culture, its plan will be an abstract culture. If a book is a concrete culture, the thoughts and ideas with which the writer wrote it, will be an abstract culture. Computer hardware is a concrete culture and software for using computer is an abstract culture.

Task : “The way of our life is our culture.” Explain.

Lesson-2 : Elements of Bangladeshi Culture

We can see some elements of Bangladeshi culture with our eyes, hold them with hand. Again, we can neither see nor touch many elements of culture of this country. For example, we can see the houses built by the people of Bangladesh, but we do not see the knowledge and skill of building them. From this consideration, the elements of Bangladeshi culture can also be divided into two kinds, such as- (1) concrete or visible elements, (2) abstract or invisible elements.

Concrete elements of the culture of this country are various kinds of houses, furniture, dress, transport, food, farming tools and books. Abstract elements of our culture are collective knowledge, outlook and attitude, religious belief and sense of morality, language, alphabet, arts, literature, music, ideals and values, various branches of knowledge and science etc.

The people of our country created the concrete elements of culture for their own necessity. These elements can last for hundreds of years. For example, when we visit the museum, we see many things which are hundred years old. Seeing those, we can form a concept about man and culture of Bangladesh at that time.

The concrete and abstract elements of our culture are, in no way, isolated from each other. It is because we get the identity of abstract elements through the concrete elements. For instance, Nakshi Kantha is a concrete element of Bangladeshi culture. When flower-leaf, elephant-horse or any scenery is embroidered in it, then it becomes the manifestation of thoughts of women folk of this country.

Change in one element of Bangladeshi culture brings about changes in other elements. For example, Saree is an element of culture in Bangladesh. Due to technological changes, there have been changes in colour and design of saree. Change is noticed in the fashion of wearing saree as well.

Task : Give examples of concrete and abstract elements of Bangladeshi culture.

Lesson – 3 and 4 : Form and Features of Bangladeshi Culture

As our land is fertile, so our culture is rich. People of various races, who came here, created cultural variety. From the primitive period, fertile land of this country has encouraged people to be farmers. People's manners, music, dance, houses and every aspect of culture built up centering round the agro-based production management. Rakhalia, Murshidi, Jari-Sari and all other songs were the tales of agriculture.

In our day-to-day life, a good deal of soil is used. It can be understood seeing the things ranging from earthen pitcher to burnt clay blade. Bamboo, cane and wood have been used in Bangladesh for a long time. In day-to-day life, trees and water bodies have an important role in producing food and in doing work. Due to close attachment to rivers, many occupations, such as- boatmen, fishermen and boat-making-artisans etc. have developed in our culture. The river-based songs like Bhatiali, Sari etc. spontaneously tell about the rivers and river dependent people. Besides farmers, weavers, boatmen and fishermen, there are many other occupations like blacksmith, potter, and barber and so on.

Here, three language groups have brought their language and culture. They are the Austric, the Dravid and the Indo-Europeans. Their influence is still visible in our culture. Regarding religious belief, there are many varieties in our country. Islam, Hindu, Buddhism and other religions are observed here. Besides ancient Hindu religion, Buddhism in the Pala Era, Islam through Sufi saints and Christianity through the colonial rulers, thrived in this country. Hence, we have long tradition of living with nature, culture from various races of people and inspiration from several religions. With all these, like population diversity, the Bangalees cherish cultural variety.

One feature of the traditional Bangalee culture is -here nature is as rich as she is capricious of destroying and constructing. This was not possible to be ignored, still not possible. As there is hostile behaviour of nature like storm, floods, drought, flash flood- these uncertainties prevail, People of this country have been attracted and faithful to the Almighty. People of all religions adore this power from their respective belief. In this adoration, there is prayer to Allah or God as there is the mention of the service to mankind. The main symphony of the cultural diversity of the Bangalees is called humanism. It means love for mankind, harmonious relation among the people. We find the reflection of this speech in the songs of Lalou, Rabindranath and Nazrul.

In the Sultanate Era, Poet Chandidas wrote-"Man is above all, nothing is above it." Unknown folk poet wrote-"Cows are of multicolour but the milk is of the same colour. All sons in the entire world come from mother." Our national poet Kazi Nazrul Islam also wrote-"Two flowers are in the same stem Hindu-Muslim. Muslim is the apple of his eye while the Hindu is his heart."

Task-1: Collect different elements of local culture and make an exhibition.

Task-2: Arrange class-based cultural programme to mark the identity of Bangalee culture.

Lesson – 5 : Pattern of Bangladeshi Culture

Geographical environment, weather, method of production etc. play special role to build up culture. As a result, culture differs from country to country. Again, many kinds of culture can develop in a single country. Hence, culture is not stagnant, rather it is changeable. It is not that the whole culture changes. Some major aspects of culture remain unchanged for a long time.

Many kinds of culture can be practised within a single country depending on the characteristics like occupation, gender, age, location, process of production, education, religion and so on. For instance, rural culture differs from urban culture. In the geographical environment of the village, there are ponds, rivers, canals, beels, mountains, seas, fields spread up to the horizon etc. The occupations like farming, pisciculture, boatmanship etc. contribute to constructing rural culture. The main food of Bangladeshi culture, rice and fish, is still an inseparable part of rural food habit. Many regional songs like Bhaoaya, Bhatiali, Murshidi, Baromasya, Gambhira etc. reflect the happiness and sorrows of the rural people. At the outset of winter, arrangement of Jatrapala, after harvest season, still retains the uniqueness of village in the modern age. On the contrary, geographical environment of the town, occupation, mechanized life have built up the urban culture. Along with traditional culture of Bangladesh, here we find modern buildings, plenty of motor cars etc. The impact of globalization is seen more in the town.

In the same way, people of different occupations form different cultural trends. Dissimilarity is noticed in celebrating festivals and ceremonies among the lower class, the middle class and the higher class people. There are also differences between men and women regarding dress, lifestyle and thoughts.

Since the primitive period, our language culture has developed with the vocabulary consisting of words from various language groups. Our language style consists of various language families like Austro-Asian, Dravidian, Tibetan-Burmese, and Inda-European etc. Later on, our language has borrowed many words and styles from the colonial rulers like the Dutch, the Portuguese, the French, and the English.

In an overall evaluation, the culture of Bangladesh has been humanitarian from the very ancient period which we have learnt in the previous lessons. We get its evidence in many ways. The fair on the occasion of the Chaitra Sankrati bear testimony to our traditional farming culture. Similarly, various festivals of small ethnic groups, such as the Garoes' wangala, the Saontals' Sohrai are equal partners of our farming culture.

The Monipuri dance, the Jhumur dance of a small ethnic group of North Bengal, bottle dance of the Tripura etc. have enriched our culture. Our national poet Kazi Nazrul Islam wrote many songs in Jhumur rhythm.

Therefore, we shall constantly practise our cultural variety through receiving, discarding, refining and developing other cultures, and through changes advance our culture forward.

Task: Be divided in groups and identify the patterns of Bangladeshi culture.

Lesson- 6 : Impact of Culture in Individual and Group Life

Culture has a special impact on individual and group life. Culture develops beliefs, concepts, ideals and values and controls the individual's behaviour. For the interest of group life, culture makes the society strong and disciplined by teaching mutual co-operation, fellow-feeling and interdependence. Culture makes a person elegant and polished. It simplifies the development of an individual.

Education is a part of culture. So, culture creates desire in a person for acquiring knowledge. By getting educated, a man ensures welfare for himself and for his society.

In this country, the impact of culture on individual and group life is endless. For instance, according to the cultural customs and rules of Bangladesh, an offspring respects his parents, takes care of them. If he does not do so, the society condemns him. It is an expected culture of our society. In this way, our culture controls the individual behaviour of the people of this country, provides guidance. Again, our social unity becomes stronger through the religious festivals. Cooperation, fellow-feeling and good thoughts develop among the people.

Marriage is a major family and social ceremony in the culture of Bangladesh. Through marriage, kin relationship is created between two families. The social relationship that is formed through marriage has an obvious impact of culture. However, cultural impact differs from country to country, society to society.

Task: Discuss and present how religious festivals make an impact on the individual and group life of this country.

Exercise


Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Which one is concrete culture?
 - a. Utensils c. festivals and rituals
 - b. Dance d. literature
2. The culture of Bangladesh is diverse because—
 - i. Religious difference
 - ii. Occupational difference
 - iii. Geographical environment

Which one of the following is correct?

- a. i c. ii and iii
- b. i and ii d. i, ii and iii

Look at figure -1 and figure-2 and answer the questions that follow—

Scinario-1	Scinario-2
	<p>It belongs to the young, to the elders It belongs to all It belongs to the poor It belongs to the destitute, the fakirs My country belongs to all.</p>

3. Which aspect of culture is reflected through the music
 - a. Humanism c. Communalism
 - b. Religious belief d. Racism
4. Scinario-1 and 2 are—
 - i. Expression of man's thoughts
 - ii. One is related to the other
 - iii. Both of them are manifestation of culture

Which one of the following is correct?

- a. i and ii c. ii and iii
- b. i and iii d. i, ii and iii

Creative Question

1. Antora went to village with her father. Her cousin Julekha likes to take panta rice and fish in her breakfast and listen Bhatiali songs. Antora got upset when she was given rice and fish in the breakfast. Because she takes Burgar, parata and omelet in her breakfast. After finishing her college education, she spends her time using Internet.
 - a. What is concrete culture?
 - b. Culture is not static but changeable. -- Explain.
 - c. Which culture of Bangladesh is reflected in the Julekha's case?
 - d. Do you notice the impact of globalization in Antora's culture? Give your opinion.

Chapter Seven

Economy of Bangladesh

The economy of Bangladesh is mainly agriculture based. Alongside agriculture, industry, trade and commerce have flourished. In the country, there are some state-owned industries, railway and road communication etc. At present, garments industry has developed in our country that is contributing much to our economy. With this, the living standard of the working class people is upgrading. No country or nation can survive without economic development. Our agriculture, industry, trade-commerce have started developing fast since our independence in 1971. This trend can be accelerated further. If it is done, unemployment and poverty will disappear from the country, the people of the country will lead a better life. We will learn about that in the lessons of this chapter.

After studying this chapter, we will be able to –

- narrate the economic life of the people of Bangladesh;
- narrate the economic work of village and town;
- compare between rural and urban economy;
- describe the major economic sectors of Bangladesh;
- realize the importance of economic development of Bangladesh;
- explain the prospect of the economy of Bangladesh;
- explain how the population of Bangladesh can be an asset;
- be aware of economic activities and be encouraged to turn myself into a skilled manpower.

Lesson- 1 and 2 : Economic Way of Life

The economic work, done by any society or a group of people as livelihood, is called the economic way of life of that society or population group. Most of the people of rural Bangladesh are farmers. They grow crops cultivating the land. They meet their demand of food with that. They sell a portion of their crops in the market and fulfill the other needs of the family with the money. Producing surplus crops, they provide food for the people of the country. In this way, they contribute to the economic development of the country. In the same way, the economic way of life of the urban workers, industrialists, officers and businessmen centers round either industry or commerce.

Rural Economy of Bangladesh

Most of the people of Bangladesh live in villages. Agriculture is their main occupation. Even those, who have no land of their own, work on the land of others and earn their livelihood. That means, several crores of people of the country depend directly on agriculture. That is why, Bangladesh is called an agro-based country. Other than agriculture, a section of the rural people earns their livelihood as fishermen, weavers, blacksmiths, potters, carpenters and grocers. Some people run small trades in the village fairs and bazaars, or in the nearby cities and towns. The rural economy of Bangladesh remains dynamic with all of them.



Potter is making earthen pots

Once agriculture was utterly neglected despite being the most necessary and important aspect of our economy. But at present, modern tools, fertilizers, insecticides and hybrid seeds are being used in agriculture. As a result, not only the production of crops has increased, but also a new prospect for rural economy has been created. Its impact has fallen on the overall way of life including education and health of the rural people.



Fisherman is fishing



Weaver is weaving cloth

Importance of Rural Economy

The greater portion of our demand for food comes from agriculture and the village people are the main producers. If the production of food is less in any year, then the shortage is fulfilled importing food grains from foreign countries. Otherwise, famine will break out in the country. The main source of industrial raw materials of the country is rural agricultural sector. That is, trade and commerce and employment depend mostly on the rural economy. In this way, rural economy is still acting as the main basis of our national economy.



A Village Hat

Urban Economy of Bangladesh

About 30% people of the total population of Bangladesh live in cities. A large number of people live in capital Dhaka, port city Chittagong, Industrial city Narayanganj and in Khulna. Apart from these cities, people living in divisional, district and upazilla towns do jobs in offices, courts, mills and factories, run trade and commerce, drive vehicles, do domestic work in the houses and serve as day labourers and thus earn their livelihood. The rich among the city dwellers live in the aristocratic areas. The middle class and the lower class people live in their own houses or in the rented houses according to their ability. Besides, a vast number of people live in slums. The number of floating people is not small in big cities. They spend the night in the footpath, parks, railway station, launch terminal etc. To survive, they also have to earn some sort of livelihood. Industrialists, businessmen, service holders, professionals, workers, day labourers and slum dwellers, all getting together, keep the urban economic life active.



Garments Factory in the City

Importance of Urban Economy

The difference between the rural and urban way of life is getting reduced to some extent due to industrialization and urbanization. Interdependence of village and city is increasing. Now, the village people are more dependent on cities than before for education, employment, healthcare etc. Everyday lots of people come to cities due to expansion of urban life, industrialization and in search of work. As a result, the role of city people is getting more important in the national economy day by day.

Task : Mark the importance of economic activities of village and city of Bangladesh.

Lesson-3 : Economic Sectors of Bangladesh

Like other countries of the world, the economic sectors of our country are agriculture, industry, trade-commerce and service. In addition, the money sent by the immigrants plays big role in the economy of Bangladesh.

- a. **Agriculture:** From the ancient time, agriculture has been playing a key role in the economy of Bangladesh. Even today, most of the people depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Paddy, jute, tea, pulse, robi crops, producing vegetables and fruits, forest resources, livestock rearing, pisciculture are considered as agricultural sectors. The contribution of agriculture in our national economy is more than 20%.

- b. **Industry:** This sector includes materials produced in factories, electricity, gas, mineral resources, construction of building and infrastructure etc. The remarkable industrial products of Bangladesh are jute and leather products, thread and cloth. Besides these, there are paper mill, garments industry, furniture workshop, sugar mill, food processing industry, petrol and chemical industry, medicine industry etc. The more developed a country is, the more important is the role of industrial sector in the economy of that country.
- c. **Trade and Commerce:** Domestic and foreign trade is the main economic sector. The buying and selling of products within the country on personal and institutional initiative is called domestic trade. This domestic trade plays an important role in keeping the economy of the country vigorous. We import some of the goods to meet the local demand, just as we export some of the goods producing in plenty in our country. In this way, foreign currency earned by exporting goods strengthens our economy.
- d. **Service Sector:** Service sector plays an important role in the economy of any country. Education, healthcare, housing, transport or communications, bank-insurance, public administration, law enforcing agencies are the examples of service sector. This sector is run by both public and private enterprise. The more a country is developed and more importance is given on public welfare, the more vigorous is the service sector there.

Contribution of Economic Sectors

In the modern states, the importance of any of the sectors like agriculture, industry, commerce and service is, in no way, less than the other. Agricultural sector supplies raw materials besides meeting the domestic demand for food. Industrial sector creates opportunities for employment for the citizens besides meeting the demand for food, clothing, medicine, housing etc. Trade and commerce sector earns valuable foreign currency for the country besides making commodities available in the domestic market. Service sector works for the improvement of the living standard of the people of the country. In the present world, though industrialization is given much importance, there is no scope to ignore agriculture. At present, it is difficult to collect food grains from the world market at the time of great necessity. The price of food grains is also very high. In such situation, for the countries like ours, there is no alternative but to be self-sufficient in food. For this, alongside industrialization, we must put emphasis on agricultural sector. Using improved tools of agriculture, hybrid seeds, fertilizer and insecticides; we can increase agricultural production several times. The Government is also supplying the farmers with fertilizer and other agricultural ingredients at a subsidized price. We can produce these agricultural ingredients ourselves by developing the industrial sector. If the standard of life of the

people and consciousness can be raised by improving education, healthcare and communication, its impact will fall on the national economy. The scarcity of skilled manpower will be fulfilled. Population will turn into real manpower.

At present, hundreds of thousands of people are serving and even running business in many countries of the world including the Middle East, Europe and the USA. They are sending their wages to the country regularly this currency sent by the immigrants is not only changing the lots of their families but also playing a big role in the development of our national economy.

Task-1: Make a list of the service sectors of Bangladesh.

Task-2: Describe the importance of the different economic sectors of Bangladesh.

Lesson – 4: Prospect of Economic Development of Bangladesh

Bangladesh is a developing country. We have made enough progress in different economic sectors after the independence. But like other developing countries of the world, we also have some obstacles or problems on the way to progress. For example, the people are poverty stricken and they have lack of education. On the other hand, Bangladesh has excellent prospect for development. Our huge manpower and fertile land are prominent among them. We have to identify the problems in the way to progress and then remove them. At the same time, we have to utilize the potentialities we have. Then, Bangladesh will turn into a country of middle income within a very few years. Many countries of the world are known as developed countries only by proper planning and hard labour without having mineral or natural resources. Several countries of the world like Japan and Singapore have acquired reputation as developed countries. From that point of view, we are lucky enough. Our land, water and huge manpower are of great help in the way to progress. Our people hard working. The immigrant workers of our country have proved this in foreign countries. The king of success Bangladesh has earned in the garments sector has upheld the bright prospect in the way to development.

Road to development

A. Turning Population to Human Resource

We need education and proper training to turn the population into human resource. Bangladesh is a country of vast population. But rate of education is very low in comparison to other developed countries. Most of the people are unable to take decision for the lack of education. We can make our people eager and conscious side by side improving the standard of their lives by improving proper education. With that we can turn our vast manpower into human resources by appropriate education.

B. Development of Agriculture

Agriculture is still now our main sector for development of rural Bangladesh. We can increase the amount of our agriculture production by using modern tools, hybrid seeds, fertilizer, proper insecticides and expanding irrigation facilities. At this, the standard of life of our rural people will be and the rural economy will be improved strengthened.

C. Utilization of Natural Resources

Still now the unused natural resources like coal, gas, oil etc will have to be explored and utilized. With this, the speed of industrialization in our country will expedite.

D. Expansion of Industries

The potential industrial sectors including garments, medicine, cement and ceramic have to be expanded. So that these goods can be exported in huge quantity meeting demands the country with that the quantity of earning our foreign currency will be increased and economy will also be strengthened.

E. Building of Infra-structures

The management of roads highways, bridges, railways, supplying of water, electricity and gas has to be improved or expanded. Without this, a country cannot make progress in the fields of industry, agriculture, trades or service any way. Therefore, we will have to emphasize on building infra-structures as the condition of economic development.

F. Planning and Implementation

A far-reaching planning and proper implementation process is necessary for the economic development of any country. Those who will make the plan and those who will be in charge of implementation have to place the interest of the country above everything.

Task-: Mention the potential sectors in the economic development of Bangladesh.

Lesson – 5: Preconditions for Development: Skilled Manpower**Human Resources**

Unskilled people do not come to any use of the state or society. On the other hand, skilled people not only become successful personally but also can speed up the economic activities of the state. The skilled people turn into economic resources of the state. On the contrary, the unskilled people are considered as burden of the state. The skilled people are called human resources. This type of people can procure or produce resources. It is the productivity of a man. The more the personal productivity

will increase, the more the country will be productive. A comparison between human resources and unskilled manpower is given below:

In China, 137 Crore 20 lakh people live (world population data sheet-2015). In China, education, healthcare and housing have been ensured for everyone. As a result, every man in China is contributing to the national economy. As the Chinese have turned into skilled manpower, the economy of China is developing rapidly.

There are examples in the world that population of a country can be a liability instead of being resources. For example, some countries of Africa are geographically very large, population is not that large. Yet, those countries are known as poor countries. These are Mali, Chad, Central African Republic, Nigeria etc.

Ways of Turning Population into Human Resources

In brief the ways of turning humans into human resources are mentioned below:

- a. Imparting quality education and vocational education;
- b. To aid in acquiring and applying technical education;
- c. To aid in professional training and in acquiring skill;
- d. Imparting training in productive work;
- e. Teaching skills to invest in productive work;
- f. To help develop innovative power;
- g. Ensuring advanced healthcare and housing;
- h. Creating extensive employment opportunities.

If these steps are taken and executed properly, hundred percent people of the country will get the privilege of turning into manpower. A country with a hundred percent skilled manpower cannot remain poor. The development of that country is in the bag.

Role of State and People in Creating Human Resources

Man cannot turn himself into human resource. The state has a big role to play in this regard. People will have to come forward to implement any initiative taken by the government

A. Role of the State

The state has to play the main role for turning into human resources. In the modern age, the countries which have taken responsibilities for ensuring food, cloth, healthcare, education and accommodation of their people, the people of those states have rapidly turned into human resources. Those countries have made rapid progress as well. The people of those states failing in this regard have been leading deplorable lives for want of food, cloth, education, healthcare and accommodation. They are

being deprived of fundamental rights of life. In our constitution, there is a commitment for ensuring these five basic rights. Bangladesh has been making efforts to turn its people into human resources to establish the country as a modern state.

B. Role of People

We have limited resources. Therefore, it is difficult for the country to meet the demands of food, cloth, education, healthcare and accommodation for the citizens within a short time. The people will have to make efforts to turn them into human resources utilizing these advantages.

Task: Identify the ways for turning people into human resources.

Exercise

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which one is one of the main sources of industrial raw materials?

- a. Agricultural sector c. Import sector
- b. Industrial sector d. Service sector

2. Urban economy is kept active by—

- i. the rich, the industrialists and the businessmen
- ii. service holders, the middle class and the professionals
- iii. the lower class, the workers and the day labourers

Which of the following is correct?

- a. i c. i and iii
- b. i and ii d. i, ii and iii

Read the following extract and answer question number 3 and 4—

At Sirajganj, Bimal Mitra, a vegetable farmer, used to sell vegetables in the village. He had to sell vegetables at a low price because there was not much demand of it in the village. After the construction of the Bangabandhu Bridge, he sells vegetables commuting to Dhaka daily. As a result, his income increases three times.

3. What is the main cause of increasing income of Bimal Mitra?

- a. Infrastructural construction c. taking right decision
- b. Agricultural modernization d. implementation of planning

4. That construction is consolidating-

- i. economic development
- ii. industrial boom
- iii. market expansion

Which one of the following is correct?

- a. i and ii
- b. ii and iii
- c. i and iii
- d. i, ii and iii

Creative Questions

1. Ashraf Ali makes leather bags in his factory. In the first year, a small number of his bags was sold in England. But after three years, a great demand of his products in the European countries is noticed. On the other hand, his wife Jamila sells more than a hundred eggs in the market from the farm in the yard. By dint of their joint effort, they are happy in their family life.
 - a. What percentage of the population of Bangladesh lives in the urban areas?
 - b. Why is Bangladesh called an agricultural country?
 - c. The features of which economic sector does Mrs. Jamila's work have affinity with?
 - d. Whose economic work between Ashraf Ali and Mrs. Jamila is more helpful to economic development? Give reasons for your answer.
2. All of the four sons of Mr. Lokman, a middleclass man, are unemployed. The eldest son Arman has been sent to Saudi Arabia with borrowed money. There he got a job in a date garden. He was inspired by seeing the use of knowledge and technology to grow various fruits including dates on the infertile desert land. Thinking about backwardness of agriculture in his own country, he came back home and decided to make a farm with his three brothers. Getting the three brothers trained from horticulture centre about agricultural production, he and his three brothers collectively made a farm and got established as a successful businessman.
 - a. What is the percentage of the contribution of agriculture in our national economy?
 - b. What do you mean by service sector? Explain.
 - c. With which economy did Mr. Arman get involved returning from Saudi Arabia?
 - d. 'All four sons of Mr. Lokman are now human resources.' Evaluate.

Chapter Eight

Bangladesh and Her Citizens

There was no existence of state in the primitive world even though man was born much earlier. With the change of time and through various events, five to six thousand years ago some city states were established on the banks of rivers and seas. In the ancient time, the idea of state originated from the system of city states. Modern states have been formed gradually. Population of the present world is nearly seven billion. All members of this vast population are inhabitants or citizens of one or the other state. For example, we all are the inhabitants or citizens of the state named Bangladesh. What a state is, how a state is formed, what citizens mean, how citizenship is acquired-we will know all these in this chapter.

After reading this chapter, we will be able to –

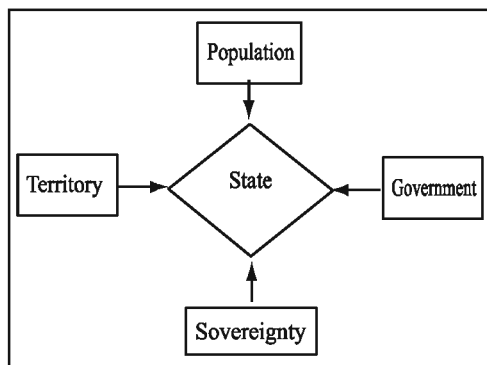
- explain the idea of state;
- explain why Bangladesh is a state;
- explain the idea of citizen and citizenship;
- describe the system of acquiring the citizenship of Bangladesh;
- compare the system of acquiring citizenship of different countries;
- realize the active role of the citizens in the development of the country.

Lesson-1: Concept of State

State is such an organization that has a definite territory, population, government and sovereign power. So, it can be said that there are four elements to form a state. These are population, territory, government and sovereignty. Without any one of these elements, a state cannot be formed.

1. Population

Population is an important elements of a state. Population is the soul of a state. Without population, a state cannot be formed. But there is no definite number or size of a state population. Population of a state may be small or large. As, in China, the population is 137 crore and 20 lakh. On the other hand, a small country named San Marino has only thirty thousand people (world population data sheet-2015).



2. Territory

Territory is an essential element of a state. Territory means water, land and the sky over it. However, there is no definite boundary of territory to form a state. It means that the territory of a state may be very large or very small in size. For example- the territory of India is about 32,87,590 square kilometers. On the other hand, the total land areas of Singapore and Vatican City are 693 and 0.18 square kilometers respectively. Singapore and Vatican City are city states.

3. Government

Government is another important element to form a state. All functions of the state are performed by the government. The government makes law to maintain peace and order of the state and to regulate the people. People abide by all legal order of the government and express loyalty towards the government.

4. Sovereignty

The most important element to form a state is sovereignty. It is the highest and supreme power of the state. By dint of sovereign power, the state remains on top of all individuals and organizations. With this power, the state can give any command to anyone in the state and can compel him to carry out the order. Due to sovereignty, the state remains free from any other state or power. After all, sovereignty is the absolute power to maintain peace, order and existence of the state.

Task: Make a group discussion with your classmates whether Dhaka and London can be called states and present it.

Lesson-2: Bangladesh as a State

Bangladesh is an independent and sovereign state. Bangladesh emerged as an independent and sovereign country in the world on 16 December 1971 through the great liberation war and bloody struggle. Bangladesh has all the elements required to be a state. Let us know the elements of the state of Bangladesh.

Population

Bangladesh has a vast population. At present, the population of Bangladesh is 14 crore 97 lakh 72 thousand 3 hundred and sixty four (source: population census, 2011). About half of the population of Bangladesh is female and another half is male. A large portion of the population of Bangladesh is children. They

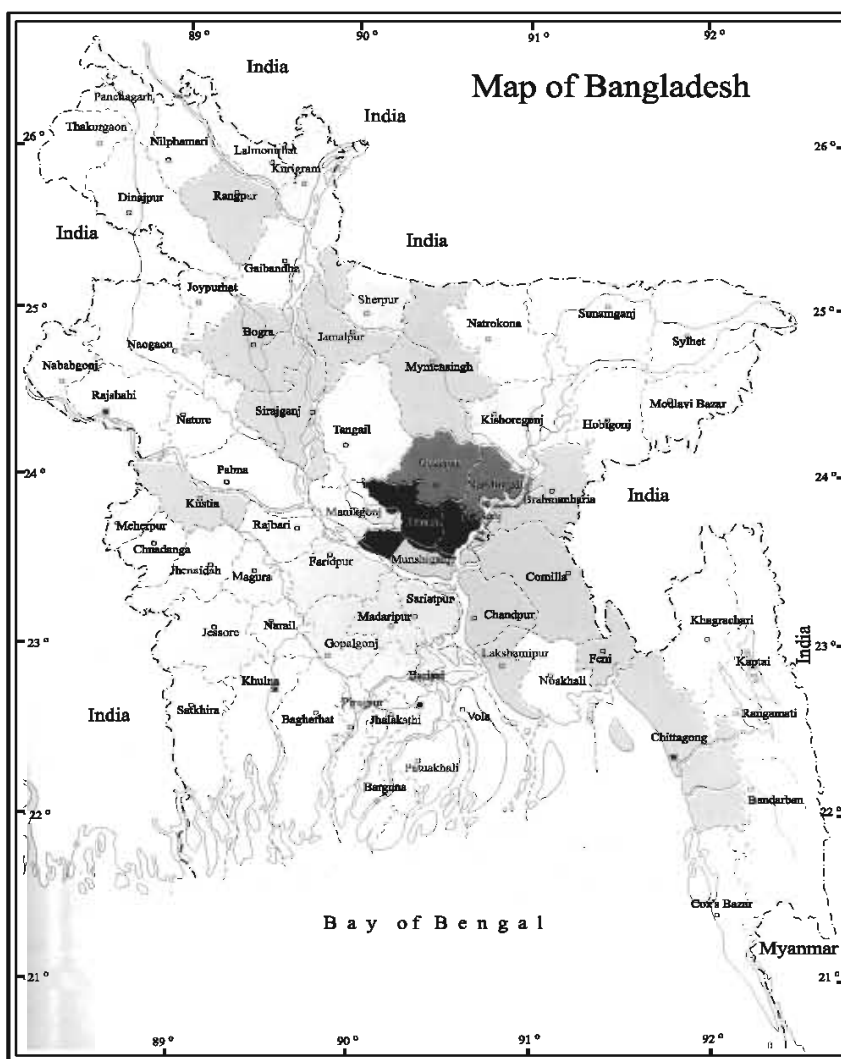


Population of Bangladesh

are permanent residents and citizens of this state. In respect of population, Bangladesh is the eighth largest country of the world.

Territory

Bangladesh has a definite territory. We achieved the sovereignty of this territory winning independence in 1971. The territory of Bangladesh is extended up to India on the north, the Bay of Bengal is on the south, on the east are India and Myanmar, on the west is West Bengal of India. This territory consists of many rivers, haors, mountains, forest and vast plain land. Its area is 1,47,570 square kilometers or 56,977 square miles.



Map of Bangladesh

Government

Bangladesh has cabinet form of government. Its name is Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. It is a democratic government. This government is elected by the people. People abide by all kinds of rules and regulations, command and prohibition. Within a month of the beginning of the liberation war, the first government of Bangladesh was formed on 10 April 1971. This government is also known as Mujibnagar Government.

Sovereignty

The state of Bangladesh possesses sovereign power. With this power, the state remains on top of all individuals and institutions, controls all people and rules the country keeping free from the domination of other countries. For this reason, no country can interfere with internal affairs of Bangladesh.

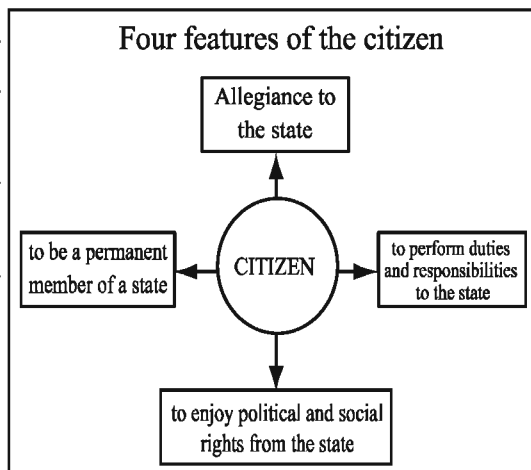
From the above discussion, we have come to know that Bangladesh has all characteristics of a state. It has a large population, definite territory, democratic government and sovereign power.

Lesson-3 : Citizen and Concept of Citizenship

The permanent residents of a state are called citizen. However, in the past, all inhabitants of cities were called citizen. At that time, states were formed centering small cities. These inhabitants of city states were called citizen.

At present, the concept of citizen and citizenship has been changed. Now, any person as a member of the state can be considered a citizen. A citizen must be a permanent inhabitant and must be loyal to the state. He must think of the welfare of the state and enjoy all social and political rights provided by the state. That is, a citizen has duties and responsibilities towards the state just as he has social and political rights.

A citizen gets citizenship according to the identity of the state. As the citizens of Bangladesh, all of us have the identity of Bangladeshi for citizenship. Bangladesh is our state. So, we are the citizens of Bangladesh.



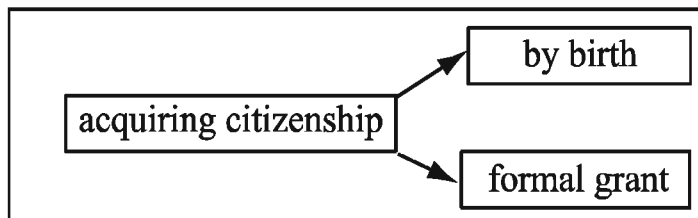
Citizen and Foreigners

Besides the inhabitants of own country, many people of different countries also live in a state. They live for many reasons such as education, business, service etc. They are known as foreigners. However, they do not live permanently. The foreigners do not have loyalty towards the state. They can enjoy only the social rights in the state where they live in. But they cannot enjoy any political rights of the government or state. Hence, the foreigners are not citizens of the state.

Lesson-4: Methods of Acquiring Citizenship

Citizenship is the national identity of the inhabitants or persons. A person gets this identity centering the state. There are two main ways to get citizenship.

1. Citizenship by birth and
2. Citizenship by formal grant



Those who acquire citizenship by birth are citizen by birth and those who acquire citizenship by formal grant are citizen by grant. However, those who acquire citizenship by birth have to fulfill some conditions imposed by the state.

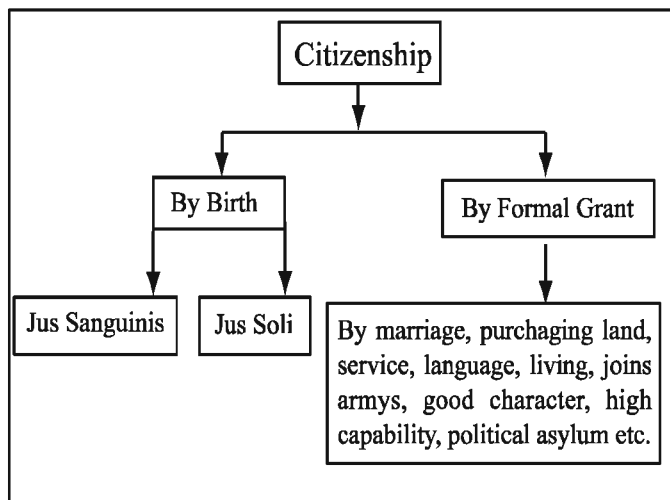
Acquiring Citizenship by Birth

Acquiring citizenship by birth is based on two principles:

1. Jus Sanguinis and
2. Jus Soli

1. Jus Sanguinis

According to this principle, the child will be the citizen of the state where its parents are citizens. If the child of any parents is born in a foreign country, he will be the citizen of the country of his parents. Most of the countries of the world follow this principle. According to



this principle, if any child of Japanese or French parents is born in Bangladesh, he will be the citizen of Japan or France. In the same way, the child of Bangladeshi or Indian parents, despite their birth in that country, will be the citizen of Bangladesh or India respectively.

2. Jus Soli

According to this principle, the child will be the citizen of that country where he is born, though his parents belong to another country. This principle depends on the place of birth. According to this principle, if a child of Bangladeshi parents is born in the United States of America, he will be an American citizen and will get the citizenship of his parents' country. Not only this, if a child is born in a ship or embassy of a state, he will be the citizen of that country following this principle. However, very few countries of the world follow this principle.

Acquiring Citizenship by Formal Grant

In this method, a citizen of one country is to apply for obtaining the citizenship of another country. A citizen of one country now easily becomes a citizen of one or more than one countries. It has been possible for obtaining citizenship by formal grant. In addition to education, job and business, a citizen of one country is to live in another country for various reasons. A person living in this manner needs to get citizenship of that country. Then the person applies to the state. Scrutinizing his application, the state gives the person citizenship permanently on some conditions. After obtaining citizenship, that person can live in that country permanently. There are some conditions to achieve citizenship by grant. A person will get citizenship of a state if he-

1. marries any citizen of the state;
2. purchases property of that state;
3. lives in that state for long;
4. joins in any job in that state;
5. knows the language of that country;
6. joins the army of that state;
7. bears a good character;
8. possesses high efficiency;
9. takes a political asylum.

A person can achieve citizenship by grant fulfilling one or more conditions mentioned above. He will enjoy almost equal facilities like the citizen of that country.

Dual Citizenship

If a person gets citizenship of two countries, it is called dual citizenship. If a child of any Bangladeshi parents is born in the USA, he will automatically get citizenship of that country. On the other hand, he is also a citizen of Bangladesh for having Bangladeshi parents. In this case, after being adult, he can accept citizenship of any one of the two countries. But if he desires, he can keep citizenship of both the countries.

Task- 1 : Discuss the methods of acquiring citizenship.

Task-2 : What type of citizenship prevails in America, Canada, India and Bangladesh?

Lesson-5: Role of Citizens in Developing the country

The relation between state and citizen is inseparable. As there is a state, there are citizens. Again, the existence of a state is beyond imagination without citizens. If any citizen performs his duties and responsibilities sincerely, he is considered a good citizen. He can contribute much to the development of the state. A good citizen is intelligent, conscientious, self-constraint and dedicated to the state. He plays an important role in developing the state. But all of the citizens cannot acquire the qualities of a good citizen. So, it can be said that all the good citizens are the citizens of the state though all the citizens are not good citizens.

As citizens of Bangladesh, We enjoy different types of privileges from the country. In exchange, we also have some important duties and responsibilities as citizens. For example, we should be educated, loyal to the state, abide by the laws, pay taxes regularly, vote for the right candidate, preserve and utilize state property and so on. We have to perform these duties and responsibilities for the development of the country.

In a modern state, the role of citizens is very important. In modern democratic states, people are owners of absolute power of the state. It is because people help one party to form the government for a definite tenure. If the government does anything which is not good for the country, people will not vote for the country the next time. Therefore, performing state administration, good governance and all types of development depend on the honesty and efficiency of the citizens. Not only the government is responsible for the development of the state, citizens also have to perform their duties perfectly. Then the country will proceed quickly towards development.

Task: Make a list of the activities you will perform as a citizen for the development of the country.

Exercise

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who is the main possessor of the sovereign power of the state?

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| a. People | c. state |
| b. Government | d. society |

2. Government is indispensable for the state—

- i. To run the state
- ii. To ensure security of the people
- iii. To maintain sovereignty

Which one of the following is correct?

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| a. i and ii | c. ii and iii |
| b. i and iii | d. i, ii and iii |

Read the passage below and answer question number 3 and 4—

The people of other countries live besides the citizens of own country in the state named 'A'. As the war started suddenly between 'A' and 'B' states, the people of other countries returned to their own countries from 'A' state. But the people of 'A' state took part in the war compulsorily by the order of the government. The 'A' state was captured by the 'B' state in the war.

3. The citizens of other countries left a state because—

- i. they are not citizens of 'A' state.
- ii. the 'A' state cannot compel them to join the war.
- iii. they are not loyal to 'A' state.

Which one of the following is correct—

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a. i | c. iii |
| b. ii and iii | d. i, ii, iii |

4. Which element of 'A' state was lost after the capture of 'A' state by 'B' state?

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a. Population | c. Territory |
| b. Government | d. Sovereignty |

Creative Questions

1. Mr. Zakir and Mrs. Afrin couple, getting jobs, has been living in the United States of America for twenty years. Their child, Swanan, was born there. In that state, they purchased a business institution from their income. They pay tax to the government regularly. They abide by the rules and regulations of the country. They run a fund for the needy children. This couple is now the citizen of the USA.
 - a. Name the identity for which the citizens get citizenship.
 - b. Why are the inhabitants of a state not citizens?
 - c. Explain the process of acquiring citizenship of Mr. Zakir.
 - d. Analyze the difference between the citizenship of Mr. Zakir and Swanan.
2. Bangladeshi inhabitant Sajib got married to an Australian woman while working in the marine service in Singapore. He along with his wife was travelling to Australia by an American ship. Their child, Maria was born in the ship before they reached Australia. The younger brother of Sajib, Sagar who came to Australia from Bangladesh for study, could not apply his suffrage in the last election.
 - a. When was the first Government of Bangladesh formed?
 - b. What do you mean by dual citizenship?
 - c. Name the country Maria will be the citizen of. Explain.
 - d. "Citizenship rights of Sajib and Sagar are different." Give reasons for your answer.

Chapter Nine

Environment of Bangladesh

Man lives in his own environment. Man is influenced by the elements of natural environment. With the gradual change of civilization, there has been a change in the relation between man and nature as well. Various activities of man have resulted in many environmental problems. The environment is also losing balance. We have a lot of things to do to prevent environmental problems in order to maintain a balance in the environment.



After studying this chapter, we will be able to—

- explain man's relation with the environment;
- explain the causes of environmental problems;
- analyze the impacts of environmental problems;
- describe the action plan to prevent and control environmental problems in Bangladesh;
- prepare reports on environmental problems;
- be conscious of the importance of the environment.

Lesson-1: Man and Environment

Man lives in his own environment. His life is affected by the elements of the environment. Four basic elements of nature are-soil, water, air and light. The sun is the main source of light and heat. Trees on soil grow up with the help of water, air, heat and light. On the basis of these elements, man's life on earth has been possible.

At the outset of the creation, man was more dependent on nature. He procured everything from nature to survive. He selected necessary things from nature to build houses. He used soil as a tool for production. Soil does not increase or decrease, but it decays. As a result, the mineral resources in the soil decrease. The increase or decrease of the remaining three elements i.e. water, air and heat make man's life difficult. We feel this problem during floods, cyclones, excessive rainfall and drought.

Man came to a stable position starting cultivation. Since then he has tried to conquer nature. He made vast cultivable land clearing forests and jungles. He produced paddy, wheat, maize and many other crops. He used some animals making them pet. He learnt to hunt and cook some of the wild animals. Again, he used hides of some animals. Even he killed ferocious animals for self-protection. Again, man planted some trees for his own needs. These trees protect him from different kinds of natural disasters.

Task- 1 : Identify the basic elements of nature.

Task- 2 : Identify the remarkable aspects in the relation between man and nature.

Lesson-2 and 3 : Environmental Problems : Causes and Effects

Man is a very intelligent being. He has made dams across the rivers using his knowledge. He has used the current of water to move machines. In this way, he gradually increased his domination over nature. He made large mills and factories, built cities and is driving cars and other vehicles. He has increased his comfort by making air conditioners. All these are making various kinds of sounds. Sound pollution is harmful to human health. With the increase of population and with the competition among all to live in luxury, the pressure on the environment is increasing. It can be said that the balance of man's life with soil, water, air and heat is being hampered. As a result, the environment is losing balance. Because of pollution, many children of Dhaka city are suffering from asthma. In addition, heart disease, cancer, skin disease and various kinds of allergy are increasing.

Gradually the pressure of huge population is increasing in the cities of the country. The cities cannot ensure accommodation and other facilities for the excess population. As a result, the number of slums in the cities is ever on the increase. Besides this, many swamps of the country are getting ruined for human settlement and for establishing industrial factories. Sometimes, industrial wastes get mixed with river water and make it unsuitable for use. It results in the extinction of aquatic biodiversity. In the hilly areas of Bangladesh, hills are cut to build houses on the mountain slopes and at the foot of the hills. In addition, sometimes hills are destroyed to make brick fields. All these are the causes of environmental problems. The increase of various environmental elements causes the rise of temperature in the atmosphere. The sea level rises because of global warming. For this reason, many people of the coastal regions, being marooned, become environment refugee.

Repeated cultivation of the same land reduces normal fertility of the land. Now, farmers are using chemical fertilizers along with organic fertilizers. To make fertilizer and to meet man's huge demand of cloth, medicine and various instruments, the number of factories is increasing. The black smoke, poisonous gases and wastes from these factories pollute water and air. In addition, temperature is also increasing as an

effect of pollution. Serious changes are taking place due to the rise of temperature. It causes excessive rainfall, drought, storm, flood and tsunami.

Again, with the increase of population, their demand is increasing. As a result, trees are being cut down. Natural forests are disappearing. So, land erosion and rise of temperature cannot be prevented. It is even making holes in the ozone layer in the space which prevents ultra-violet rays of the sun.



Environmental Problem: Air, Soil and Water Pollution

Uncertain Future

To meet the increasing demand of the people, trees, the unending source of oxygen are being destroyed. The expected amount of oxygen in the air becomes uncertain because of indiscriminate destruction of forests and jungles. The supply of necessary food, medicine, fuel is getting at stake. Decreasing the balance of oxygen has naturally increased nitrogen, carbon dioxide and other gases responsible for the rise of temperature.

To ensure our comfort and luxury, in the same way, we are exhausting various element of nature including mineral resources, birds and animals, rivers and canals. Many species of animal which helped us in our struggle for survival have become extinct.

Gradual warming of the globe raises the sea levels by melting the ice in the two poles. For this reason, the low-lying areas of the coastal countries are feared to be submerged. Many countries including Bangladesh and Maldives may be affected.

Task-1: Identify the environmental problems and their harmful aspects for humans.

Task-2: Explain why the environmental problem of Bangladesh is a concern for the future generations.

Lesson—4 and 5: Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Environmental Problem in Bangladesh

People of Bangladesh suffer from various problems because of environmental problem. Should we let these problems occur? The United Nations has taken many measures in this regard. Our government has also taken some steps. All of us including children should be conscious of it. We should bear in mind that--

- We will not cut down trees unnecessarily.
- We will not release excreta here and there.
- We will not throw garbage here and there.
- We will not spit on roads.
- We will be conscious of banning movement of the vehicles emitting black smoke.
- We will raise public awareness not to build industrial factories near locality.
- We will dispose domestic rubbish in proper place. We shall never dispose solid waste in the drains.
- We will not disturb peace by using microphones unnecessarily.
- We will not cause noise pollution in the areas like hospitals, educational institutions, libraries and offices.
- We will not cut hills.
- We will not throw wastes in rivers, canals, lakes or seas.
- We will not destroy any natural wealth including forest, hills and rivers.
- We will plant trees and take care of them.
- We will stay near nature.
- We will know the manmade causes of pollution and take preventive measures.
- We will give priority on the balance of nature and environment in development work.
- We will consider the balance of environment in selection and use of own food, dress and other things.

Task: Getting divided into groups, discuss how man is spoiling natural balance, select an action plan and present it in the class.

Exercise

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the main element of nature?

- a. Gas
- b. Forest
- c. Light
- d. Crops

2. For the increase of population—

- i. Number of slums in the city increase
- ii. River water gets polluted.
- iii. The amount of carbon dioxide increases.

Which one of the following is correct?

- a. i and ii
- b. i and iii
- c. ii and iii
- d. i, ii and iii

Read the excerpt below and answer question number 3 and 4—

Azad built up a soap factory in his village cutting trees and filling up ponds. People are utterly disturbed by the noise of the machine. Azad's uncle, retiring from job, came to village and advised people to plant trees in open space. He cleaned the muddled canals to flow water.

3. What are called the activities of Azad?

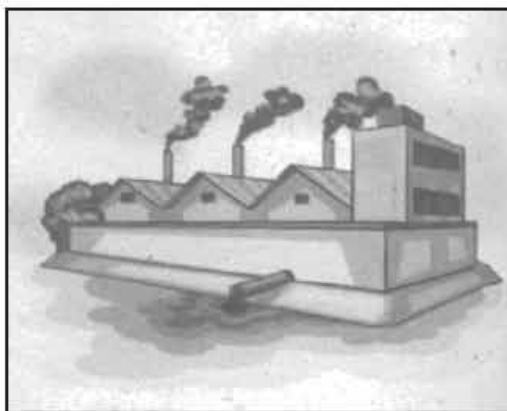
- a. Manmade environmental problems
- b. Nature created environmental problems
- c. Man's effort to conquer nature
- d. Man's dependence on nature

4. Which one is the result of the activities of Azad's uncle?

- a. The sea level will rise.
- b. The fertility of soil will decrease.
- c. Soil erosion will increase.
- d. Biodiversity will be saved.

Creative Questions

1.



- a. What is the main source of light and heat?
 - b. How has man started dominating nature? Explain.
 - c. Which problem is reflected in the above picture?
 - d. What the children like you can do to solve this problem?
2. Eminent businessman Mr. Monir Hossain lives in a luxurious flat in the aristocratic areas of Dhaka. His children play music at a loud sound that often disturbs his neighbours. His apartment building has own generator to supply electricity.
- a. Since when man has tried to conquer nature?
 - b. How the basic elements of nature affect human life?
 - c. What type of problem is being created by the things used by Mr. Monir Hossain? Describe.
 - d. Do you think you have any responsibility to get rid of this problem? Give your opinion in the light of the text book.

Chapter Ten

Rights of Children in Bangladesh

Today's children are the prospective generation of the future. Those who are now children will have to take the responsibility of running the state. For a better future, the whole world has concentrated on their physical and mental health, thoughtfulness, creativity and above all, on developing their entire potentiality. The United Nations has declared the Charter of Children's Rights. The Government of Bangladesh has expressed full support with it.



After studying this chapter, we will be able to—

- explain the concept of the rights of children;
- describe the rights of the children according to the United Nations Charter of Children's Rights and express the real condition of children in Bangladesh;
- prepare investigating reports of the rights of children.

Lesson-1: Rights of Children

Rights are such privileges which are necessary for the development of an individual and which are acknowledged by the state. On the other hand, childhood means a particular age limit. The idea of childhood differs from society to society and the criterion to define childhood is also different. According to the United Nations Charter of Children's Rights, any person below 18 years of age is a child. The privileges provided by the state to establish dignity of the children and to develop human qualities fully are called rights of the children. The man, who does not suffer from insecurity or fear, whose life is secured and boundless in all respects, is really free. We can ensure the rights of children by providing them with food, cloth, accommodation, education, healthcare, legal, civic and social services and security. Every child of the society will grow up without any discrimination, they will live a healthy and happy life, their talent will be developed—all these are the basic objectives of the rights of children. Besides these, to speak freely, to move freely and to express opinion freely

play helping roles in the development of children. So, it is the duty and responsibility of the state to make all policies and implement policies putting highest importance on the interest of children.

Task : Arrange an open discussion in the class about rights.

Lesson-2: Rights of Children Recognized by United Nations

The life of children is dependent on the elders in many respects. They have no income of their own. As they are children, they are physically weak. On the same ground, they have little knowledge. But because of it, they cannot be deprived of their rights. We should not force anything on them. Children also have the right to enjoy freedom in certain matters. As children, they can claim some rights from the society and the state. The United Nations has declared certain rights for the children like the elders. These rights have been mentioned in the Charter of Children's Rights approved in the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20 November 1989. There are 54 sections in the Charter of Children's Rights. Some notable sections of the charter are mentioned below:

- Anyone below the age of 18 will be considered a child. But some countries follow their own law and maintain age-limit below 18.
- All children have equal rights. The rights cannot be differentiated in respect of gender, rich and poor, nationality, religion, physical ability and so on.
- Parents and children should be conscious of the rights of children, and advise and guide them accordingly.
- Children have the right to use their own identity along with their own and parents' name.
- The state holds the responsibility to protect the rights of children to live and grow up.
- It is the responsibility of the state to ensure children's freedom of expression, development of their conscience and intelligence and freedom of religion under the guidance of their parents.
- The government is responsible for protecting children from unjust scolding and beating.
- The state has to ensure that children get food, clothing, accommodation, education and healthcare in due time.
- Rights of children of small ethnic minority groups should be protected regarding the practice of their indigenous culture, religion and language.

- Every child has the right to enjoy leisure, games and sports, cultural and creative activities.
- Children's right to abstain from economic exploitation and harmful child labour should be protected.
- No one should engage children in any illegal work. The state should take measures so that children do not suffer physically, mentally and morally.
- Children cannot be allowed to take part in war or armed struggle.
- Children's sense of honour and secrecy should be protected.

In short, the United Nations has concentrated on all kinds of rights including children's living, physical and mental growth, education, security, thinking, consideration, expression of opinion and freedom of religion etc. As children we shall learn about our rights and protect us from various kinds of oppression.

Task: Make a list of the rights of children

Lesson- 3 : Rights of children in Bangladesh

On 26 January 1990, the main papers of the Charter of Children's Rights were opened for the member countries to sign on. Bangladesh signed on this charter on the very first day. Bangladesh made state commitment to implement the charter.

Children are deprived of their fundamental rights because of poverty, lack of education, lack of awareness and so on. Sometimes, they fall victim to cruel and callous oppression. So, the Government of Bangladesh has made 'National Child Policy' to establish security, welfare and development i.e. the rights of children. The Government has taken protective measures for the orphan and unprivileged children, and action plan to prevent violence towards women and children. The objectives of these steps are-

- removing malnutrition of children;
- ensuring health for all children;
- distributing Vitamin 'A' capsule among children to eliminate blindness;
- ensuring compulsory primary education for all children under the programme 'education for all';
- banning the participation of children in heavy and risky work forcefully;
- taking steps for the development of street children and derelict children;
- making and enforcing rigorous law against oppression of women and children;
- To create family violence prevention act and implement it.

- To create human trafficking prevention act to prevent women and child trafficking and implement it.
- paying special attention to unprivileged and disabled children.

Massive public awareness is needed to implement the rights of children. Above all, wide enthusiasm, awareness and demand about child rights among children have to be created.

Task-1 : If any learner of your class is physically challenged, how you will behave with him.

Task-2 : Explain the child right situation of your area in the light of your own experience.

Exercise

Multiple Choice Questions

1. How many sections are there in the United Nations Charter of Children's Rights?

- a. 52 c. 54
- b. 53 d. 55

2. 'The person who has no fear in mind is free' –What does it mean?

- i. The person who is not afraid of anyone
- ii. The person who is very courageous.
- iii. The person whose life is ensured and safe.

Which one of the following is correct?

- a. i c. ii
- b. iii d. ii and iii

Read the following passage and answer question number 3 and 4—

Monowara sells flower on streets. She puts on a torn dress. She does not go to school. Her sister does not go to school also. Her father is dead. Her mother works as a maid servant. The family is maintained with her income. So, they cannot eat square meal daily.

3. In the case of Monowara, which right of the United Nations Charter of Children's Rights is violated?

- i. Freedom from economic exploitation
- ii. Enjoying leisure and games
- iii. Living and growing up of children

Which one of the following is correct?

- a. i c. iii
- b. ii d. i, ii and iii

4. Who is responsible for the protection of the right which has been violated in Monowara's case?

- a. society c. family
- b. state d. neighbours

Creative Question

1. Rifah and Rima are two sisters. They were trying to make a robot with paper. Their mother saw it, scolded them and threw the things in the dustbin. Right at that time a programme was aired on TV. Watching the programme, he could understand his fault.
 - a. Who are children?
 - b. 'Right is the prop of security.'—Explain.
 - c. Which section of the United Nations Charter is violated by Rifah's mother? Explain.
 - d. What should have been done by Rifah's mother? Give your opinion in the light of your text book.

Chapter Eleven

Children's Growing up and Its Obstacles in Bangladesh

When a child is born, it remains only a living being with senses. Gradually, through various changes, he grows up as an eligible member of the society. In this process, the child has to first surpass the family boundary to adjust with new environment. The process of adjusting with new environment and new situation is called socialization. However, there are a number of obstacles for a child to grow up in the society. It is imperative to remove these hindrances; otherwise children may grow up with alarming mental disorder. In this chapter, we will know about raising children in the society and various obstacles which children have to face in growing up.



After studying this chapter, we will be able to—

- explain the idea of the process of socialization and its impact;
- describe the medium and importance of socialization;
- explain the idea, causes and effects of child labour;
- describe what our attitude towards working children should be;
- explain the nature, causes and effects of child repression in Bangladesh;
- analyze the technique, causes and harmful aspects of child trafficking;
- explain the ways of preventing child trafficking;
- acquire ability to develop human and social relationship through socialization;
- be conscious of the rights and other things of the working children.

Lesson- 1 : Socialization and Its effects on social Life

We grow up in the society through various processes. We get the identity of social being. The education we get from the society is our social education. Rules and regulations, values, beliefs, ideal etc. are included in this education. The process through which we get social education and become worthy members of the society is

called socialization. Socialization is a life-long process. It continues from the birth of a child till death.

When a child is born, it feels the necessity of two things -one is food and the other is maintaining body temperature. Mother fulfills these two primary wants of a child. For this reason, mother becomes the role model for children. After some time, the child realizes the presence of its father and other people, and so, the boundary of its social relation spreads further. Subsequently, the child becomes a social being through different mediums including neighbours, age-mates, play-mates, class-mates and religious institutions. Thus, a child acquires several qualities like ideals, values, rules, responsibilities, duties and tolerance, and is encouraged to play the role as a social being.

Socialization has a great influence in social life. This process turns a child into a man. It helps a child develop healthily and nicely. It also helps a child become a worthy citizen. Socialization makes children responsible members of the society and helps maintain peace and order in the society. This process teaches children expected manners in the society. For example, our society expects that all men and women will help and co-operate each other. If we become habituated to this, we shall be able to behave in line with the social expectation. Socialization also develops necessary skills in the life of children. Using acquired skill, children can face many risks and problems in life.

Task-1: Explain the socialization process of a child.

Task-2: Make a list of the mediums of socialization.

Task-3: Getting divided into groups, identify and present the impacts of socialization.

Lesson-2 and 3 : Mediums and Importance of Socialization

Several mediums of socialization and their significance are-

Family: Socialization of children begins from family. The characteristic qualities of children develop in family environment. From the family, children acquire social teachings like co-operation, tolerance, friendship, brotherhood, self-sacrifice, love etc. A congenial family environment is needed for proper socialization of children. On the contrary, family unrest hinders the normal development of children. So, we shall maintain a pleasant family atmosphere.

Neighbours: Those who live near our houses are our neighbours. Children of same age can form a team among their neighbours. Through it, they can learn mutual co-operation, fellow feeling, equity, unity etc.

Educational Institutions: Besides acquiring knowledge, children learn several social ideals at educational institutions. These ideals are- sense of discipline, sense of responsibility, sense of respect, co-operation, sympathy, mutual admiration etc. Taking part in different programmes of the educational institutions, children learn

social etiquettes, manners and values. Contents of text books also influence children's manners. Therefore, the role of educational institutions is very important for socialization.

Class-mates and Play-mates: The role of class-mates and play-mates is not less important in the socialization of children. Children can acquire leadership quality mixing with the class-mates and play-mates. Listening to the criticism of good and bad, children learn expected manners. However, bad class-mates and play-mates instigate children to take part in anti-social activities. So, we have to be careful to select our class-mates and play-mates.

Religion: Religion is a kind of belief which is expressed through certain rituals and festivals. The basic principle of every religion is to call individuals to justice and human welfare and keep them away from injustice and evils. Mosques, temples, churches, pagodas and other religious institutions influence the people of Muslim, Hindu, Christian and Buddhist community in many ways. Religion instills social values in human minds; confers them several qualities like co-operation, dutifulness, justness, sympathy etc. It teaches us to be honest and just. We shall follow religious canon and maintain good relation with all people irrespective of race, caste, religion and gender.

Mass Media: The mediums of presenting news, opinion, recreation etc. to the people are called mass media. Various mass media, such as- newspaper, magazine, radio, television, movie etc. play an important role in socialization. Newspapers and magazines provide different information about social values, customs, traditions, culture and education which contribute to the socialization of children. The radio plays a role in children's socialization broadcasting recreational and instructive programmes. Information collected from television plays an active role in socializing children who can listen and see the programmes simultaneously. Films can also contribute to socialization if they are not only amusing but also realistic and educative. This type of movie plays an important role in moulding the attitude of children.

Task-1: Identify the role of family in socializing children.

Task-2: Identify the roles of play-mates and class-mates in the socialization of children.

Lesson- 4 and 5 : Concept, Causes and Effects of Child Labour

We often notice that many children, instead of going to school, do different types of work. Again, many other children do many works besides studying at school. However, every child has to do some works that is not harmful, rather that is helpful for better living for himself and for his family. For example - a child can help the parents work or other family members by doing any work. The child is not forced to do these works. But there are some works which are harmful to children. This type of work is called child labour. Therefore, If the children face with danger, risk, exploitation and

deprivation in working for earning money, that work is called child labour. In Bangladesh, child labour is prohibited. Children of our country are doing domestic work in other people's house, working in different mills and factories, such as- making churi, biri, battery, shoe etc. Children are also working in chemical factories, lead and wielding machines. Many children work as helper of bus and tempo. Again, some other children look for sellable materials from the wastes. But why are they doing all these works?

There are many reasons for child labour. Many guardians are compelled to send children to work instead of sending them to school because of economic insolvency. Besides, if parents are sick or separated, sometimes children are compelled to earn money. Children are in household work or in brick fields as children work at low wages. In addition, because of devastating natural disasters, many children drop out from school and work as child labourers. Guardians' discriminatory treatment towards male and female children also turns female children into child labourer.

Risky labour is harmful to children's physical and mental health. Because of excessive labour, they are attacked with infectious diseases. A kind of mental reaction is created among the child labourers when they see same age children going to school, playing and going on an outing with their parents. They also crave for these. So, inferiority complex in the minds of children results from unfulfilled demand. Children cannot demonstrate their normal behaviour. They lose their esteem for the society and its people. A sort of ferocity and aggression is created on the minds of children. These children may become passionless, fearless and terrible. Development of a child labourer is affected by malnutrition, sleeplessness and restlessness. We shall refrain ourselves from harmful and risky labour and help others refrain from it.



Child Labour: Children are breaking bricks

Task : Identify five types of risky child labour and their harmful impacts.

Lesson-6 : Our Attitude towards Child Workers

Many children of your age work in households, mills and factories or at other workplaces. Though they work from morning to evening, they do not get two square meals daily. Many a times, these children do not get their due wages. These children do not know what are affection, love and adoration. Physical and mental tortures are their daily companion. Think, the reasons for which they have become workers, any one of us may fall in the same situation. If we realize it whole-heartedly, our love for them will increase. We have to think how we can help them.

We have to behave well with child labourers. They must be given the privilege of education. If any child works in the household, we have to help him/her. We ourselves can do some personal works like arranging house, bed, table and folding dry cloth. It will lessen the child's pressure of work. If the child falls ill any time, we have to show sympathy through ensuring medical treatment and taking proper care. In this way, the child will become our friend. We have to make him/her our play-mate. The child must be considered a member of our family. It will help the child develop physically and mentally. Now think, in how many more ways, we can help these children.

If children grow up in good environment, they will be more responsible to family and society. Through good behaviour towards these children, we ourselves will become citizens with human qualities. We will also tell others to behave well with them.

Task: Getting divided in groups, make a list of things you can do for the proper growth of child workers.

Lesson-7: Nature, Causes and Impacts of Child Repression

Endearment, care and love of parents, brothers, sisters and other members of the family help children grow up properly. But in our country, children often fall victim to oppression in different places including family, school, mills and factories. They are laughed at, rebuked, called names, tortured physically and mentally in an inhuman and ruthless manner. These negative manners towards children are called child repression. It is a vile work.

In many families, conflict results from mental acrimony and disputes of the parents. Anger, resentment and emotion accumulated in the mind of both of the parents because of family feud get manifestation on children or the child engaged in household work. In addition, because of the incidents like separation and breaking up of marriage between parents, children fall victim to merciless manners. Again, sometimes the child is tortured by elder brothers, sisters or kith and kin for or without any reason. Sometimes, children are tortured by teachers at school. As children are weak, they also fall victim to torture because of dispute with neighbours for lands. Children are sometimes tortured by hotel owners, factory owners or senior workers.

Children are also oppressed by bus drivers and conductors. In this way human rights of children are violated.

Ruthless manners towards children hinder their physical, mental and moral growth. Excessive expectation of parents also creates mental torment on the minds of children. As a result, children become lean and thin and peevish.

To stop child repression, we have to behave consciously with them. Everybody must be conscious of the rights of children to mould future generation. Our government is also working for the prevention of child repression. The government is providing the victims with the service of legal aid, medical treatment and counseling. However, to prevent child repression, the development of social values is a must.



Child Repression

Task: make a list of what you can do to prevent child repression.

Lesson- 8 & 9 : Child Trafficking : Causes and Prevention

We often learn the notice of loss of children from newspapers, posters or mike announcements. Questions arise in our minds regarding how these children are lost and where they go. These lost children are often trafficked. This trafficking work is an anti-humanitarian act.

Child trafficking is a kind of immoral act in which the person or group of people involved sends the children behind the scenes from one place to another for commercial purposes. This includes human trafficking.

The Children are trafficked through various strategies. For example, in the guise of love, showing greed, by showing things kids like or by giving assurance to provide. And, sometimes scared, by telling lies or by kidnapping the children forcibly. Sometimes this work has also been done by using same-age friends and classmates. These trafficked kids are used for various inhuman activities including camel jockeys in the desert. Sometimes these trafficking collect different organs of child body and sells.

The causes of child trafficking are many. The major causes are poor parents' inability of raising children, lack of consciousness of parents and guardians, handing children over to the traffickers in the hope of job and helplessness of the children without guardians.

If children are trafficked, their physical and mental health is seriously affected. They get involved in different crimes. Parents, relatives and neighbours have to be conscious of it. Besides this, teachers of schools, maktab and mosque have to be careful and make their respective students conscious of it.

Our duties in preventing child trafficking are not insignificant. To prevent trafficking, we will take the following measures:

- We will not go to remote or desolate areas alone.
- We will not take food and toys or anything from unknown people.
- We will not go to anywhere with unknown or little-known people.
- We will suspect the people who will allure us.
- The traffickers are around us. So we must be careful about their strategy as well as alert others too.
- If necessary, the proper authority is to be informed.



People are being allured for child trafficking.

Task- 1: Make a list of what you can do to encourage the people of your locality for the prevention of child trafficking.

Task-2: Getting divided in groups prepare some slogans against child trafficking.

Exercise

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What does socialization of children begin from?

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Play-mates | c. Neighbours |
| b. Family | d. educational institutions |

2. Cause of child labour is—

- i. Disobedience of children
- ii. Economic hardship of the family
- iii. Unrest in the family

Which one of the following is correct?

- a. i and ii
- b. i and iii
- c. ii and iii
- d. i, ii and iii

Read the following passage and answer question number 3 and 4-

Shuvo lost his way while going for an outing along the friends. A stranger, telling him to show the way, handed him over some unfamiliar persons from neighbouring country. Losing Shuvo, parents create extra pressune to build up the youngest son, Sami in all aspects including education, music and so on.

3. Shuvo is a victim of which problem?

- a. Child labour
- b. Child trafficking
- c. Child repression
- d. child kidnapping

4. The things which may happen to sami is-

- i. Be extraordinarily meritorious
- ii. Lose of appetite
- iii. Lose of interest in work

Which one of the following is correct?

- a. i and ii
- b. i and iii
- c. ii and iii
- d. i, ii and iii

Creative Questions

1. 13- year-old Mohon works in a shoe factory. Working from morning to evening, he falls ill now and then. 15-year-old Moli works in a house. There she is given good food, taken for outings, presented dress of her choice during the Eid. She is also given opportunity to study during leisure.
 - a. Which work is suitable for children to live happily?
 - b. What are the impacts of obstacles in the life of children?
 - c. Explain which idea is reflected in Mohon's work?
 - d. Evaluate the behaviours to Moli at her work place.

2. Encouraged by her mother, Mili and her friends organized a club. All members of the club together help anyone in danger. On the other hand, Mili's brother and his friends organized an association in which they assembled to read different newspapers and manazines. They also watch life oriented movies and different programs like 'Mati o Manush', debates etc.
- What is socialization?
 - Which factor is important for the healthy growth of an individual's mind?
 - Which medium of socialization is revealed by Mili? Explain.
 - Do you think that the activities of Mili's brother and his friends will play an important role in socialization? Give your opinion.

Chapter Twelve

Bangladesh and Regional Co-operation

At present in the modern age, no state alone can meet all its needs. From this necessity, the ideas of regional and international co-operation emerged. Many international organizations have been formed. One of them is the United Nations. The United Nations was formed with a view to establishing world peace. Almost all countries of the world are members of the United Nations. Bangladesh achieved the membership of the United Nations in 1974. Besides, there are different regional organizations, such as SAARC, ASEAN, EU etc. These organizations work collectively for the interest of their member countries. In class five, we have learnt about different associate departments of the United Nations. In this chapter, we will know about different organization of regional cooperation.



After studying this chapter, we will be able to—

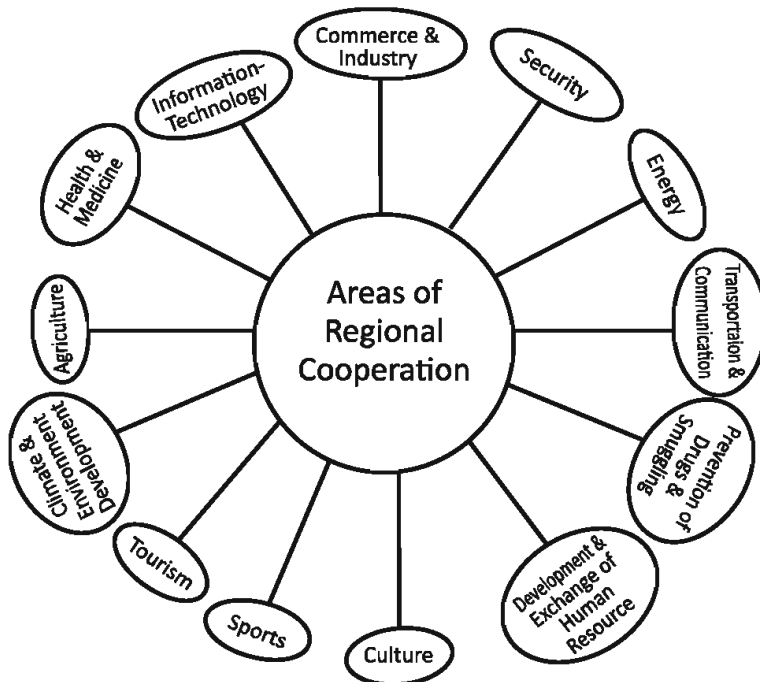
- explain the importance of regional cooperation;
- mention various aspects of cooperation among the countries of the same region;
- describe the form and activities of remarkable organization for regional cooperation in the world;
- be encouraged in mutual accord, cooperation, amity and brotherhood.

Lesson-1 and 2 : Importance of Regional Cooperation and its Areas

In the modern world, countries are dependent on one another. Problems and needs of different states are different. No state alone can meet all its needs. But if these needs and problems are not solved, welfare and development of the people of the countries is not possible. If the neighbouring countries help and co-operate one another, any problem can be easily solved. For this reason, countries of the same region mutually co-operate one another. As a result, different organizations of regional cooperation are formed. Through collective effort, they work for removing economic, political and commercial obstacles in these regions. Consequently, development of all parties is attained.

Areas of regional Cooperation

There are various areas of regional cooperation. With the passage of time, these areas are increasing further. However, the remarkable areas of present time are commerce and industry, security, energy, information technology, agriculture, tourism, sports, prevention of drugs and smuggling, transportation and communication, development and exchange of human resources, culture, health and medicare, climate and environmental development and so on.



Task : Make a list of areas of Regional cooperation.

Lesson- 3 and 4 : Remarkable Organizations for Regional Cooperation

Based on advantage of location, many organizations of regional cooperation have been formed. In this lesson, we will learn about activities of some remarkable organizations of regional cooperation.

SAARC

SAARC has been formed by the south Asian countries including Bangladesh. The full name of this organization is South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. In December 1985, SAARC was formed with the enthusiasm of Bangladesh. Apart from Bangladesh, the other member countries of SAARC are-India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bhutan and Afghanistan. In addition, at present Myanmar has been



attached to this organization as an observer. Though the main target of this organization is economic cooperation, its working field has spread in all sectors including social, educational, cultural, communicative and technological development. The headquarters of the SAARC is situated in Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal.

Goals and Objectives of SAARC

- To upgrade the life style of the people of SAARC countries;
- To do free trade among the countries of South Asia;
- To introduce welfare economic system;
- To build up self-reliance among the member countries;
- To work for social and cultural development of the region;
- To create mutual negotiation among the SAARC countries removing the existing disputes and problems.

ASEAN

ASEAN was formed on 08 August 1967 consisting of ten countries of South East Asia. The full name of the organization is Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN). The members of this organization are Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, the Philippines and Laos. The headquarters of ASEAN is situated in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia.



Goals and Purposes of ASEAN

- To work for economic development through collective endeavor;
- To sustain peace and stability in that region;
- To work for social, cultural, economic and technological cooperation and amity among the member countries.
- To organize training and research in professional and vocational fields among themselves.
- To expand cooperation in agricultural and industrial sectors among the member countries.

Task-1 : Show the ASEAN and SAARC countries in the map of Asia.

Task-2 : Make a list of the activities which can be done by SAARC.

Task-3 : Make a list of the activities which can be done by ASEAN.

European Union (EU)

Common Market was formed as the first step of cooperation among the West European countries. Then the scope of the Common Market was expanded as European Union (EU). Almost all countries of Europe are members of this union. The European



Union has started their own currency known as Euro. All the countries of the European Union use Euro alongside their own currency. Today the member countries can communicate, settle and carry on trade and commerce from one country to another freely. The headquarters of the European Union is situated in Brussels, the capital of Belgium.

Besides the above mentioned organizations of regional cooperation, there are other regional organizations. For example, the rich, industrially developed and influential countries have formed G-7 group. The USA, the UK, Germany, France, Japan, Canada and Italy are members of this 7-member-organization. This group not only extends cooperation among the members, but also considers extending help and support to the developing nations as of ours. Besides, G-7 also considers and discusses important global issues like change of environment and climate. It also discusses to make the world free from poverty, hunger, illiteracy and poor health and decides own strategies.

The African countries have formed Organization of African Unity (OAU); the organization of the Arab countries is the Arab League; the Organization of Islamic Co-operation (OIC) is the organization of the Muslim countries. Bangladesh attained the membership of the OIC in 1974. Commonwealth has been formed by the countries of the British colony which are now independent. Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) has been formed by the countries who are not members of any military association. Bangladesh is an important member of the Non-Aligned Movement.

In addition, bilateral cooperation agreement is signed between two countries for mutual cooperation. At present, this type of agreement is on the rise because this agreement of bilateral cooperation is the most effective one in the field of cooperation.

Task : Getting divided in groups discuss and present how different countries are benefited by regional cooperation.

Exercise

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the main goal of SAARC?

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Social cooperation | c. Cultural cooperation |
| b. Economic cooperation | d. Educational cooperation |

2. What is the name of own currency of EU?

- a. Dollar
- b. Pound
- c. Euro
- d. Rupee

Read the passage below and answer question number 3 and 4:

Japan, the USA and five other countries of the world define the process of helping the countries like Bangladesh in several important matters including saving the environment.

3. In the excerpt, which organization has been told about?

- a. EU
- b. OAU
- c. G-7
- d. NAM

4. The above mentioned organization is working—

- i. For themselves
- ii. For least developed countries
- iii. For building a world free from poverty and hunger

Which one of the following is correct?

- a. i and ii
- b. ii and iii
- c. i and iii
- d. i, ii and iii

Creative Question

1. Rahat's Nepalese friend, Gomez is a student of Dhaka University. As a member of a cultural delegation of the Government of Bangladesh, Rahat sang in the Art Academy of Nepal. Rahat went to the house of Gomez while staying in Nepal.
 - a. What is the full name of ASEAN?
 - b. What is meant by bilateral agreement? Explain.
 - c. What type of function of SAARC is performed in Rahat's singing a song in Nepal? Explain.
 - d. Besides that work, SAARC works for development in South Asia. Explain.

The End

2018

Academic Year

6-BGS

শিক্ষাই দেশকে দারিদ্র্যমুক্ত করতে পারে

– মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রী শেখ হাসিনা

একতাই বল

নারী ও শিশু নির্যাতনের ঘটনা ঘটলে প্রতিকার ও প্রতিরোধের জন্য ন্যাশনাল হেল্পলাইন সেন্টারে
১০৯ নম্বর-এ (টোল ফ্রি, ২৪ ঘণ্টা সার্ভিস) ফোন করুন



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